

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

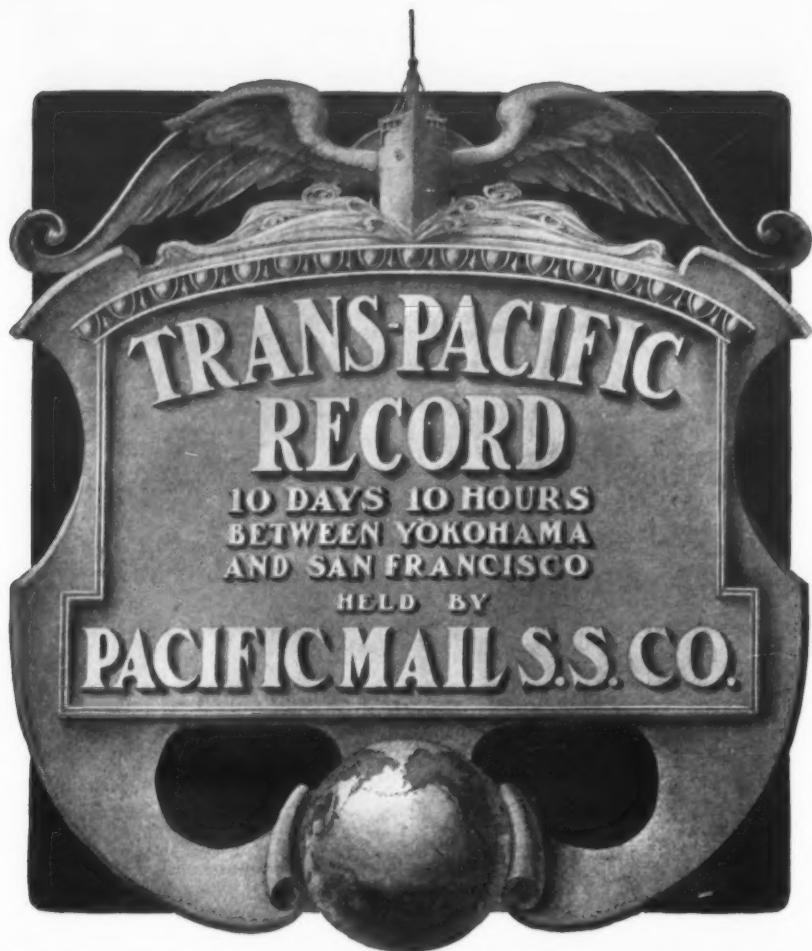
No. 2626

JANUARY 4, 1906

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LESLIE'S

WEEKLY

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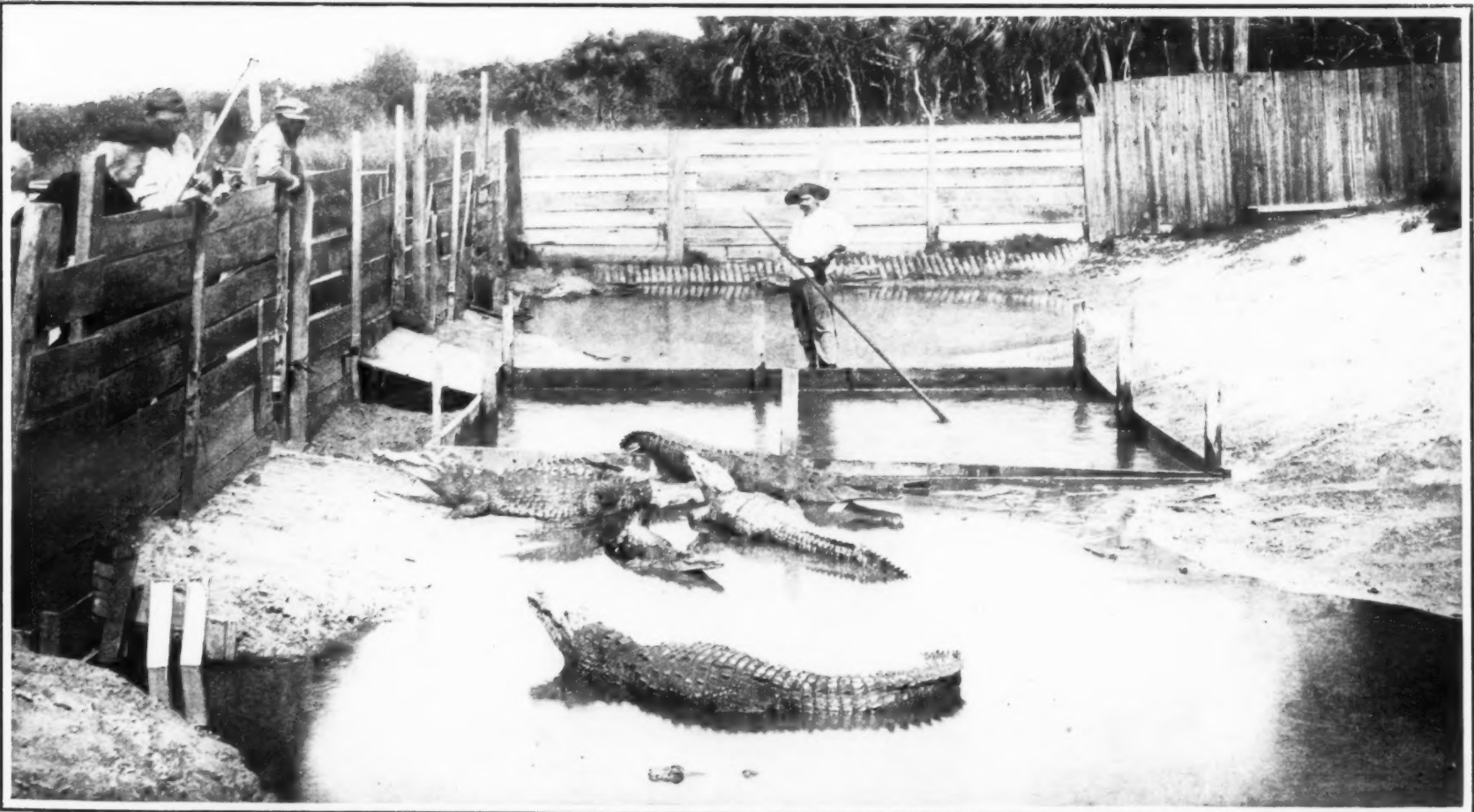
New York, January 4, 1906

Price 10 Cents



BIG BIRDS TRAINED TO SUPPLY THE PLACE OF TROTTERS.

OLIVER W., A FAMOUS TROTTING OSTRICH, ONE OF MANY IN FLORIDA TAUGHT TO DRAW LIGHT WAGONS AT GREAT SPEED.—Copyright, 1903, by Detroit Photographic Co.



VORACIOUS ALLIGATORS A SOUTHERN MAN'S PETS.

"ALLIGATOR JOE" EXHIBITING HIS CAPTIVE SAURIANS TO ADMIRING LOOKERS-ON AT PALM BEACH, FLA.—Copyright, 1904, by Detroit Photographic Co.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Parties representing themselves as connected with
LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

Leslie's Weekly has no connection with "Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly."

Thursday, January 4, 1906

1906 Marks the High Tide of Prosperity.

NEVER BEFORE in all the country's history has it been so prosperous as it is at the opening of 1906. The products of its farms for 1905 amounted to over \$6,000,000,000. This is not only several times larger than the products of any other country, but it marks a gain of \$250,000,000 over the highest previous record in the United States, which was for 1904. The yield of the country's farms in 1905 equaled the country's aggregate wealth of all sorts for 1845. The country's gold mines furnished \$90,000,000 for 1905, which was \$10,000,000 in excess of the largest previous year, and double the output of 1895. Its mineral products of all sorts for the year aggregated \$1,800,000,000, which is twice that of 1899 and four times that of 1886. In gold production in 1905 we led the world, except the Rand, in South Africa. In mineral output in the aggregate we exceed that of Great Britain, Germany, and France.

For 1905 the country's foreign trade passed the \$2,500,000,000 mark for the first time, but our domestic trade was immeasurably in excess of this, being far above \$20,000,000,000. We produced 22,500,000 tons of pig-iron in the year, or as much as our three nearest competitors combined—Great Britain, Germany, and France. In manufactures, in which we have had a precedence over England since 1880, and have been increasing our lead ever since, the country has been particularly active in the year. The country's railroads, which exceed those of all Europe in mileage by about twenty-five per cent., have been scoring new records in earnings and activity. More than \$3,500,000,000 has been added to the wealth of the United States since January 1st, 1905, bringing the total up to \$112,000,000,000, which exceeds that of any other two countries in the world put together.

America is on the crest of its greatest prosperity wave these days, and we wish all our readers a happy new year and many returns of the same.

The House-cleaning in New York.

THE REPUBLICAN house-cleaning in New York State proceeds, and it is entirely creditable to Governor Higgins that he is taking a hand in it. It is also creditable to President Roosevelt that he is earnestly in sympathy with the efforts in this direction that the Governor is making. The New York Press properly characterizes the situation when it states that the "struggle is narrowed to one simply between leaders who are cutting one another's throats," and that a continuation of the struggle will have "the effect of chopping New York Republicanism into mincemeat." Nothing but such a perilous situation would have justified the interference of Governor Higgins. The time had come for him to act, and he met the emergency with the same calm judgment and firm determination which have always characterized his conduct in every trying moment.

Governor Higgins's suggestion of Assemblyman James W. Wadsworth as a fit and proper candidate for speaker of the Assembly has met with but one objection, and that is, that Mr. Wadsworth is too young for a place ranking next in importance to the Governorship himself. The trouble with most of the candidates for the speakership in the past has been that they were too old. They had been too long in the business and knew too much. Mr. Wadsworth's honesty, ability, and courage are undisputed. With these three primary qualifications a speaker is fully armed for any raid of the Black Horse Cavalry. The Governor is entitled to have a speaker actively in sympathy with him. The constitution makes it his duty in his annual messages to recommend to the Legislature what its work shall be. Without a speaker to aid in securing necessary legislation the Governor could not have an effective policy. Held responsible

as he is for what the Legislature does, he should have more to say than any other man regarding its action.

The tidal-wave of political reform sweeping across the land has struck New York, and the sagacious leaders of the party realize its significance. If the State is to remain in Republican control it must bring its best and ablest men to the front. There must be no half-way house cleaning. Governor Higgins's prompt and energetic action in the speakership matter indicates that he proposes to do the work effectively and thoroughly. It is the best work that he can do for the party, and for all the people.

The Rhymelets of John Hay.

SOME MONTHS ago LESLIE'S WEEKLY gave to its readers a previously unpublished "rhymelet" from the pen of the late John Hay, the first and last lines of which were:

"I'd rather ride a balky ass

Than carry around a last year's pass."

We are now able to make public another impromptu verse curiously, also, inspired by telegraphic associations, which is vouched for by Mr. Colgate Hoyt, a prominent banker, and vice-president of the Ohio Society of New York. He says that about a year before Mr. Hay's death he and a party of friends, including Mr. Hoyt, were traveling to Cleveland, and having for the moment exhausted conversation, Mr. Hay's attention was caught by numerous flocks of birds alighting on the telegraph wires along the railroad line. He took a pencil and envelope from his pocket and wrote the following, which he handed to Mr. Hoyt for perusal:

"A little bird sat on a telegraph wire
And to its mates did declare,

If wireless telegraphy should come into vogue
We should all have to sit on the air."

Mr. Hoyt also expresses his strong conviction that the following, which appeared anonymously in an English newspaper some time ago, was also written by Mr. Hay:

"The inner side of every cloud is bright and shining,
And so I turn my clouds about,
And always wear them inside out,
To show the silver lining."

From a somewhat careful study of the literary characteristics of Abraham Lincoln and John Hay, as well as of their respective natural dispositions, we are led to remark the likeness between these two celebrated men. They were both humorously inclined, Lincoln in his somewhat rude and homely way, Hay in his more cultured style. Each was able to clothe his ideas—always notably permeated with charity—in clear, simple, logical English. On special occasions each rose to heights of classical expression in voicing great thoughts. One may almost conclude that Hay was the perfected type of Lincoln's cruder personality, and that as a disciple of his great leader, with whom he was so closely associated in his younger formative days, he had consciously or unconsciously imbibed not only his master's style, but his spirit as well.

The President for Peace.

AS MIGHT have been expected, President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress, dwells at length, and with much vigor and earnestness, upon international arbitration, the second Hague conference, and the attitude which he thinks the American government ought to take upon the peace question in general. The President's great achievements as a peacemaker give a special interest and significance to what he has to say on these subjects. He recites the steps taken toward calling a second peace conference at The Hague, which he now regards as assured, and expresses the hope that a general arbitration treaty may be negotiated among "all the nations represented at the conference," and that an agreement may be arrived at defining contraband of war and for the protection of neutral rights and property at sea. While immediate disarmament is spoken of as impracticable, the President sees no reason why it is not possible "to exercise some check upon the tendency to swell indefinitely the budgets for military expenditure." He makes a practical application of this idea elsewhere in the message, when, dwelling upon the state of the navy, he expresses himself as not favorable to an increase of the navy for the present, "beyond the present number of units."

This declaration will be specially gratifying to that large and increasing number of American citizens who have looked with dread and apprehension upon the policy hitherto announced, committing the country to indefinite naval expansion and equally limitless and unnecessary expenditure. The President approves the recommendations of Secretary Bonaparte, whose estimate for naval expenditures, while large as compared with naval budgets of a few years ago, is several millions less than the estimates of the naval board. Workers in the cause of international peace will be encouraged also by the following utterance of the President: "Our aim should be from time to time to take such steps as may be possible toward creating something like an organization of the civilized nations, because as the world becomes more highly organized the need of navies and armies will diminish."

This idea, the organization of the world in the interests of peace, is now the prime object of all progressive workers in this field of human betterment. The idea has been denounced as grotesque and chimerical, but now that it has secured the commendation of so emi-

nently practical a man as President Roosevelt, a different opinion may prevail. In any event, the plan of world organization is not visionary but entirely sound and practicable.

The Plain Truth.

THE "DIVINE" Sarah Bernhardt is no longer the great! The marks of sixty years begin to show themselves unmistakably not only in her face and form, but also in her acting. Her visit to New York brought out large audiences, comprising many old friends, who were anxious to welcome her. But she was not the same old Sarah. The ring of the voice was not there, the fire of the eye was dim, and the rippling melody of the voice was gone. We doubt if Bernhardt will ever add another to her numerous list of farewell tours in the United States. The friends who have been most eager to see her will scarcely care to see her more.

JUST AT the time when President Roosevelt is pushing the anti-railroad rebate matter to a conclusion, the announcement appears that the railroads have determined to obey the law. It had been said that the existing Elkins statute afforded abundant remedy for the rebate evil. It is now admitted that this law has been evaded by all sorts of subterfuges, that freight agents have made bets with shippers so that the latter would win a certain amount on each shipment, and that every other trick that could be invented has been utilized to nullify the Elkins act. The determination of the President to enforce the statute, and the indictment by the Federal courts of some of the offending railroad officials, have driven the railroads to cover. At a meeting of the officials of all the Western roads, recently held at Chicago, it was agreed thereafter to report every illegal act to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The very railroads that had been denouncing informers propose to turn informers themselves. This is an unexpected vindication of President Roosevelt's policy. We congratulate the railroads on their ability to recognize a stone wall when they see it.

OF MORE account than the conviction of the notorious member of the New York Bar, Mr. "Abe" Hummel, for criminal conspiracy, is the vindication his sensational trial has given to Mr. Charles W. Morse. When Mr. Morse was separated from his wife, through the conspiracy of Mr. Hummel and Mr. Morse's uncle to prove that the wife had not been legally divorced from her worthless first husband, sensational newspapers could not restrain their disposition to turn their mud batteries on all the persons involved in the unfortunate domestic entanglement. It made no difference that Mr. Morse stood high among the leading bankers of New York City, or that Mrs. Morse had led a blameless life. It was sufficient for the yellow journals to know that a man and wife had been separated suddenly by unforeseen circumstances. The bloodhounds of the press were on the scent for scandal, and did not rest until they got their fill of it. Now that the judge who presided at the trial of Hummel, and all the attorneys in the case, have taken pains to exonerate Mr. and Mrs. Morse from every suspicion of wrongdoing (the judge expressing his deep sympathy for the wrongs they have suffered), it remains to be seen whether proper apologies will be made by the yellow sheets. The public will rejoice at the result of District-Attorney Jerome's aggressive action in the Hummel case, not so much because it resulted in the punishment of a bad man, as that it vindicated a good man from a cruel suspicion.

WHEN, IN THE light of events, a more rational and subdued public judgment can be passed upon the results of the life-insurance investigation in New York, a clearer and better understanding of the situation will be had. The resignation of Mr. George W. Perkins as vice-president and chairman of the finance committee of the New York Life Insurance Company has led to caustic criticism of this brilliant young financier. A careful reading of the investigation reports fails to disclose that Mr. Perkins's connection with the company has been anything but to its great pecuniary advantage, and his retirement from it is a serious loss to the policy-holders. The only criticism directed toward him is that which has been directed toward the management of all our great life-insurance companies—a criticism arising out of the nefarious blackmailing system which has prevailed in our Legislatures. It has been easy for corrupt legislators to make trouble for insurance companies by introducing bills for inequitable and oppressive restrictions upon them. It is true that the companies could have fought the blackmailers, regardless of the outcome, but this would have created new troubles, for the baffled corruptionists would then have arrayed themselves openly against all legislation needed for the protection of the companies and their policy-holders. This vile system of blackmail had become so well organized, and had behind it men of such political power and influence, that there seemed nothing left for the companies but to pay toll as politely and respectfully as possible. It is too bad, when the disclosure was made that such a system prevailed, that the blackmailers themselves were not brought to the bar of justice. The misconduct of the Legislature has not been a secret. Honest-minded men in that body have been ashamed of their associates and of the publicity which attended many scandalous transactions. As long as the public tolerates such legislators, decency will be at a discount and blackmailing at a premium.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE POSSESSION of something like thirty or forty millions of dollars, and the reputation it has



MRS. HETTY GREEN,
The richest woman in America, who has recently passed her seventieth birthday.

given her of being the richest woman in America, do not seem to weigh very heavily on Mrs. Hetty Green, if one may judge by the reports of her continued activities in these days. She is still as fond of money and as anxious to add to her millions as she was fifteen or twenty years ago. Mrs. Green's father was a New Bedford (Mass.) man, Edward Mott Robinson, who became rich in the whaling business, leaving her \$9,000,000; she got other millions from her aunt, Miss Sylvia Howland, to get which involved some litigation and charges of forgery against her. She was

quite a belle in her youth, and yet never susceptible to any sentiment except money-getting; so that she was married to E. H. Green, who had made a fortune in the China trade, on a business basis. She owns railroads, mines, and other things too numerous to mention, and she has a son, Edward Howland Robinson Green, who is a capable and enterprising railroad manager in Texas. Mrs. Green has a reputation for a hard and grasping nature, and for living as poorly and dressing as shabbily as if she had not a penny in the world. How much injustice is done her by these tales of her miserly ways and narrow and wretched life, it is not for us to say. But if they are only measurably true, there is not a woman besides in the world more unenviable than Mrs. Hetty Green.

MR. FRANK P. HINMAN, a respected citizen of Mount Morris, N. Y., enjoyed himself the other day by taking his first vacation in fourteen years and by treating himself to his first ride on the Erie road to Rochester and back, using a pass which had been issued to his grandfather in 1867 and never canceled. When the purchaser of the ticket died in 1891 he bequeathed it to his favorite grandson. The latter has since been waiting to get a holiday. Having made so bold a start, it would not be surprising if Mr. Hinman hereafter took an annual vacation.

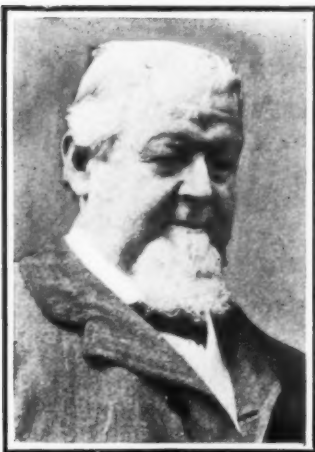
immense value to American manufacturers in calling attention to the excellent work of our inventors and mechanics, as illustrated in the Empire State Express, the Twentieth Century Limited, and other famous trains connecting the East with the West. The thoughtful foreigner concludes that men able to turn out such machines must be able to build almost anything, and that all kinds of industrial machinery made in America must be the very best. Railroad advertising has been the means of bringing thousands of men here from foreign countries to investigate our manufactures, and has wonderfully stimulated our foreign commerce. Every legitimate newspaper and magazine publication in America will have a direct interest in the general advertising department of the New York Central lines, and every advertising agent on the continent will take a new lease of life because of this indorsement of the value of advertising.

RARELY HAS any President had in his Cabinet at the same time two such able and trustworthy advisers as Secretary of State Root and Secretary of War Taft. Both these officials are men of presidential calibre, great statesmen of broad views, unusual constructive ability, and absolute integrity of character. They have not only faithfully upheld the hands of the President, but have also rendered substantial and important service to the nation. There has been no finer spectacle in American public life than the harmonious co-operation of three such strong and positive personalities as Roosevelt, Root, and Taft in promoting the welfare of the people and the power



TWO NOTED CABINET OFFICERS.
Secretary of State Root (at right) and Secretary of War Taft, two of the President's ablest advisers.—Copyrighted by Clinchinst.

THE CREATION of a general advertising department for the New York Central lines, and the placing in charge of that department the veteran railroad advertiser, George H. Daniels, who has been for nearly twenty years the general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad, marks an era in the history of advertising in America. The New York Central lines constitute the first great system to create an advertising department which covers all the railways in their system. The far-reaching consequences of such



GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Who has been placed at the head of an important movement in advertising.

a movement cannot be appreciated at first sight, but this action emphasizes the value of advertising in general, and the efficacy of railway advertising in particular. Some idea of the importance of this new department can be had when it is understood that it will control the general advertising in America and in foreign countries of the New York Central, Boston and Albany, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Rutland, and Lake Erie and Western railways and their leased lines, having their western terminals at Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, and their eastern terminals at New York, Boston, and Montreal, and embracing more than twelve thousand miles of the best-equipped railways in the world. Mr. Daniels has been for many years a firm believer in newspaper and magazine advertising, and, therefore, the organization of the general advertising department of the New York Central lines is of importance to every legitimate publication in America. In an address before the New York State Press Association a few years ago, Mr. Daniels made the point that the railroad is the advance agent of commerce, and that railway advertising has been of

and glory of the republic. Secretary Root, who made a splendid record in the War Department during President Roosevelt's first term, is adequate to any duty that may devolve upon him in his present position, and the country is perfectly assured that in his hands its relations with foreign lands will be managed safely and with masterly skill. Secretary Taft's wonderfully good work in the Philippines has been supplemented by excellent performances as a Cabinet officer. To his supervision has been intrusted the gigantic task of constructing the Panama Canal, and it is confidently expected that with his energy and executive talent he will give that waterway a powerful push ahead. It is evident, therefore, that when the President selected such competent assistants he displayed the best possible judgment, and that their consent to enter his Cabinet again exemplified the proverbial "Roosevelt luck."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHAFFEE, who will retire from the service next spring, began his military career as a cavalry private forty-four years ago, and is the second man of this rank who has risen to the command of the United States Army. The general has proved himself fully equal to every occasion, but acted more resolutely than ever in China when he was in command of the United States military force sent to help quell the Boxers. There was a long delay and much discussion among the allied commanders, and finally General Chaffee delivered this ultimatum: "I am ordered to go to the relief of the United States legation at Peking. I leave with my troops for that city at once. If the allied troops do not move, I will go alone with my United States soldiers." It did the business. The allied column moved on to Peking in a rush, rather than a march. A few months later, Chaffee wrote a note to von Waldersee, nominal commander of the allies, protesting against German looting of the historical astronomical instruments, made by Jesuit priests for the Chinese Emperor centuries ago. Von Waldersee was ruffled, and replied that Chaffee would better mind his own business. The American general was backed up by his government, and the incident failed to disturb him. General Chaffee will bear with him into his retirement the good will of the entire country. There is no better example than he of the American soldier at his sturdiest and best. His qualities as a man add lustre to his merit as a military hero, and he will be honored wherever he goes.

ONE OF THE factors that have made possible the perfection of railroad traffic—in itself one of the

most marvelous developments of the age—is the system of train dispatching. The passenger little knows of the remarkable care that is exercised, through this one department, in his behalf. This model "order factory," it seems, was made possible through an accident, or, rather, a combination of a snow-storm and an obliging telegrapher. A. H. Copeland, who for thirty years was agent for the Chicago and Alton Railway, in Chenoa, Ill., claims to have sent the first train order by wire, out of which has grown the modern system. In 1852 Mr. Copeland was a clerk and telegraph operator in the post-office in Middlebury, Vt. Railroads then had no wires along the routes, but ran the train service by time tables, the rule being that one train had to wait at a certain station for a second to pass. In February of that year a train due to pass another in Middlebury was held in a snow-bank many miles away. The conductor of the Middlebury train settled himself down to await the other local, not knowing the cause of the delay. Some passengers went to the post-office, and Copeland said: "You bring the conductor here and perhaps we can fix it so that you can go to Rutland without waiting for the other train." The conductor found waiting him at the post-office the information about the other train and an order to proceed from the superintendent of the road. Thus was born the modern system.

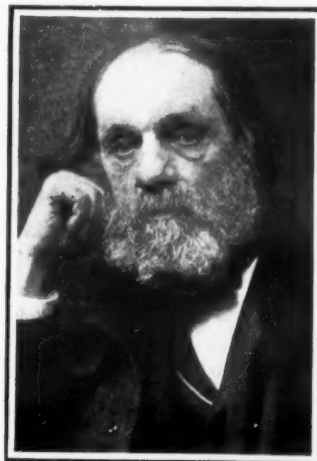


A. H. COPELAND,
Who, in 1852, sent the first train-dispatch order which revolutionized railroad service.

THE TOWN of Summitville, Ind., numbers among its most enterprising citizens a young woman by the name of Miss Anna Webb. Miss Webb's father was a miller by trade, and when he died a few years ago she gave up her own occupation of school teaching and became a miller herself. She taught herself how to run a mill, put a practical miller in charge, and took the rest of the business on her own shoulders, and is thriving. Thus does woman's "sphere" go on enlarging in spite of all our conservatism.

PROBABLY NO citizen of any land furnishes a more striking illustration of the age-limit fallacy than

the veteran New Englander, Edward Everett Hale, who lectured in New York the other day before the League for Political Education. Although he has lived for over eighty-three years, most of which have been marked by work of a conspicuously varied, brilliant, and nobly aggressive kind, Dr. Hale is apparently no nearer the end of his useful career than he was ten or fifteen years ago. Dr. Hale was one of the first contributors to LESLIE'S WEEKLY nearly half a century ago. That his speech has lost none of its wit, wisdom, or eloquence all will testify who listened to the lecture mentioned. On this occasion, as always, Dr. Hale was strongly optimistic. His theme was public morality and how shall it be strengthened, and he affirmed his belief in the coming of a brighter and better day for all mankind. Despite the dark spots in our politics, the ugly excrescences on our social system, and much that is sordid, petty, and ignoble in commercial life, Dr. Hale believes that things are better than they were in the earlier days of the republic. He drew a striking contrast between the freedom of American citizens and those who are subjects of Bavaria: "Each German in Bavaria carries a soldier on his back, while in this country men can fight their own battles, if necessary. Whatever else universal suffrage is able to say for itself, it gives peace. Men would rather contend by ballots than bullets." If a man whose life has spanned the most eventful and critical years in the life of the republic can take such a cheerful view of the future, why should those who are younger join the croakers and Jeremiahs?



EDWARD EVERETT HALE,
The famous preacher and author, still full of power at eighty-three.—Rockwood.

A CHURCH'S UNIQUE PLAN TO BENEFIT NEWSBOYS

BY J. E. RANDALL

A UNIQUE and notable movement now under way in Cleveland, O., for the benefit of the newsboys of that city, is about to result, with the generous backing of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, in the erection of a \$150,000 home for those too generally neglected lads. This project has grown out of a brand-new line of religious work taken up in Cleveland by the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, of which Mr. Rockefeller is a member. As far as known, no other congregation in America has thought of gathering in the newsboys in large numbers for their regeneration.

That so large a class of individuals should have escaped the attention and solicitude of religionists until now appears surprising when one considers the intelligence and courage of the little merchants and how hard life is for them. So accustomed are we to seeing the little fellows at every turn in the street, cheerfully crying their papers, that our sympathies have grown a little callous to their needs. Brave little chaps—mere babes, sometimes—hand us our papers, receive their pennies, and are off to seek other customers before we can turn around. Uncomplaining, early and late, they are at their posts in summer's heat and winter's fiercest blast, frequently half-clothed and hungry. Who has regarded their privations or stopped to ask where they were to sleep the coming night, or, looking into pinched little faces, made a query as to future suppers for the lads?

The birds of the air are about as well fed as the average newsboy, and any odd corner under the stairways of such buildings as they are permitted to enter serves many a tired, cold, and hungry little newsboy for a bed. But the long-neglected "newsies" of Cleveland have at last found friends in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church. With four or five flourishing missionary enterprises under way in the city, the Cleveland newsboys' mission presents the latest and quite the heaviest labor ever undertaken by this church.

A few months ago one of its members, Mr. H. L. Briggs, a merchant, conceived the idea of doing a little private work with a score of "newsies" gathered from the streets on Sunday afternoons. He took them to his down-town office and started his campaign of education. The numbers increased rapidly and the entire available space in his large store was soon too small to contain all who wanted to come. Mr. Briggs had to call in the assistance of his brethren for his rapidly growing work, finding the American newsboy in all his expansiveness an immense proposition. The first public recognition of the work came in the form of an invitation through the newspapers from Dr. Eaton, pastor of the Euclid Avenue Church, to all the newsboys of Cleveland, asking them to come *en masse* to his church the following Sunday afternoon.

Three thousand of the irrepressibles accepted the invitation, and it was a formidable army that marched down Euclid Avenue under escort, bands playing and banners flying, the following Sunday. Only those who have encountered the newsboy in the original package can comprehend the scene when—multiplied by thousands—he filled to the limit the vast audience-room of the old church. Of almost every race and color and from every quarter of the city came the three thousand. There was an address by the pastor, who recounted his struggles as a boy that had to earn his living. This seemed to impress the "newsies" as quite the thing to be expected, and they hailed the speaker as one of their fraternity with great enthusiasm.

They were asked to come two weeks later for organization, and the meeting November 12th was a response to this request. Five hundred of the little paper merchants marched as before to the inspiring music of brass bands, and packed the chapel, which had been made gay with the flags of all nations and color prints of Biblical scenes. Mr. J. B. Arnold was prepared to entertain them with



MR. H. L. BRIGGS, ORIGINATOR OF THE MOVEMENT TO UPLIFT CLEVELAND'S NEWSBOYS.—Chesnut Brothers.

object is to tame the youngsters. Many of them had never been inside of a church before; many were unwashed and ragged; a few were well dressed and well behaved, but the majority were in an aboriginal state as far as behavior was concerned. Many still had their news-bags swung to their shoulders and a side line of chewing-gum tucked under their coat fronts.

All were in a state of effervescence that made necessary the use of an improvised megaphone to announce the programme features. As the illustrations flashed upon the screen the throng sang lustily, with interpolations of cat-calls and comments on the pictures of a most unreserved character. Tumultuous as leaves in a whirlwind, and about as unmanageable, the strength of their new friends and patrons was taxed to the utmost to bring the youngsters to a state of comparative order. Religion was barely hinted at in this introductory meeting, and will have to be administered in homoeopathic doses for some time to come, judging from the reception of attempts in that line in the initiatory meeting.

To illustrate the purely informal character of their conduct at this first meeting, and the genuine abandon of their enjoyment in the exercises, it may be stated that when a gospel hymn, "Throw out the Life-line," was announced, the whole five hundred at once parodied the song, singing with greatest enthusiasm, "Throw out the clothes-line." A story was being told them, the hero of which was a boot-black. The whole army called out, "Shine! Shine!" after the manner of the college yell. The announcement that cakes and apples would be given to the boys as they passed out after services precipitated a stampede which threatened to land somebody in the emergency ward of a near-by hospital. No bones were broken, though there were shrieks and tears from the smaller boys, who were promptly rescued from danger. Detailed temporarily in the chapel while a line was forming, the boys cleared a space and exhibited a collection of hand springs and other novelties for the beguilement of the crowd.

stereopticon views and a series of illustrated songs, for, at the present stage of the undertaking, the chief

They were permitted to bubble over to their hearts' content, the idea being to guide the boys with an easy rein until they realize the true meaning of the new work. Able-bodied assistants have volunteered for the enterprise, whose love for their shrewd little charges is equal to their strength and patience, and they are sure to be rewarded by much of that variety which is said to be the spice of life. It is a great movement in a long-neglected field of mission work.

New York's Police Disgrace.

THE NEW YORK policeman, who was discovered the other day among other inmates of a notorious opium den, upon which a raid had been made was only one case out of almost an innumerable list showing the vicious and utterly untrustworthy character of the present New York police. A most disgraceful illustration of the same fact was furnished in the number of drunken "guardians of the peace" who reported on the *Drake* on the night of the reception to Prince Louis. The mayor of New York can do nothing that will give his administration a better and more auspicious start for the new year and secure for himself a larger measure of public confidence than to order a thorough and drastic overhauling of the police department. If the incoming police commissioner cannot make such an order effective, then a man should be put in his place who can and will do it. It is idle to say, as some police officials have said, that the laws and the conditions of the service are such that it is impossible to rid the force of vicious and incompetent men. It is simply intolerable that the metropolis should continue to be at the mercy of a police force admittedly made up to a very considerable degree of men who are themselves of the vicious and criminal class.



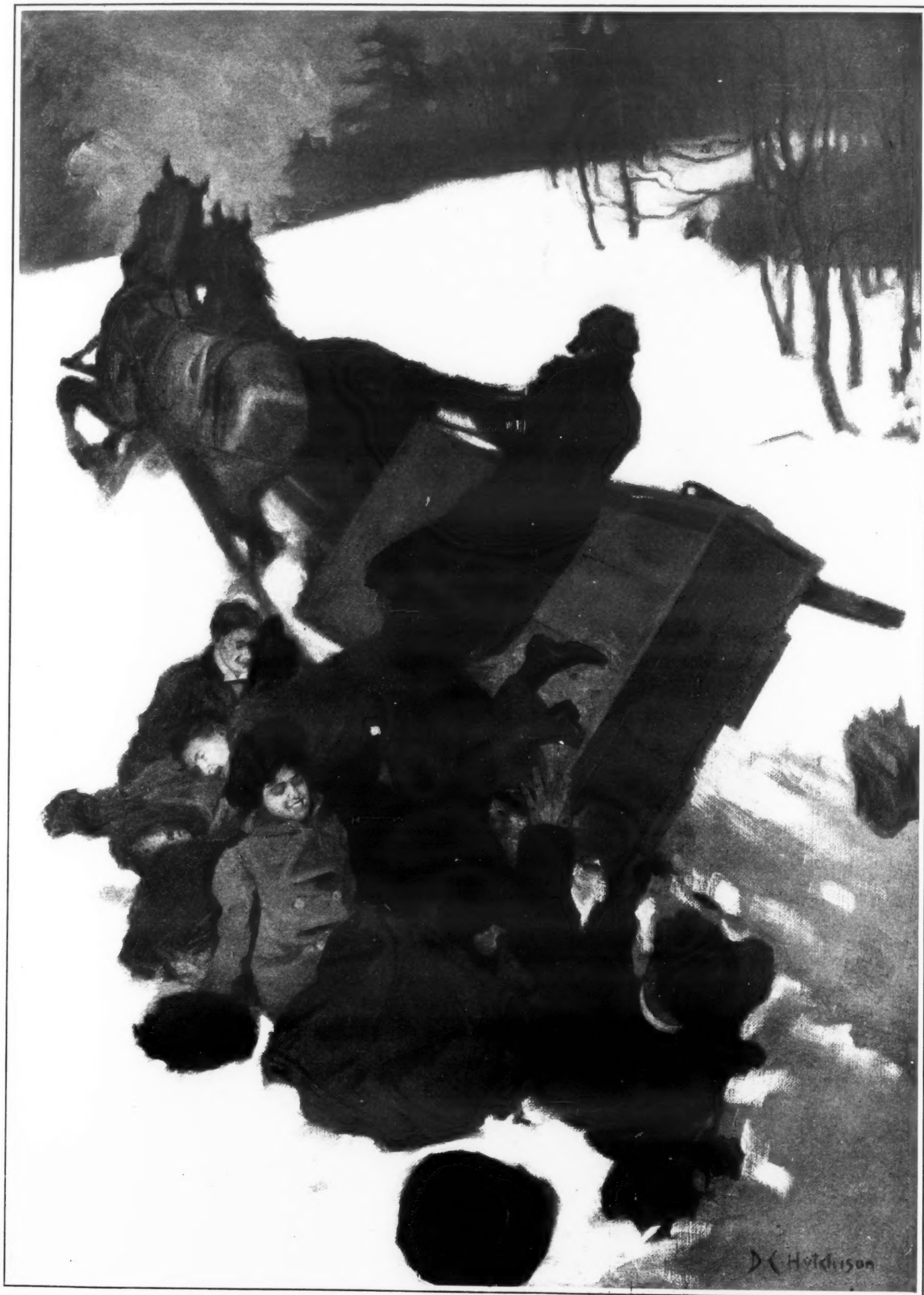
THOUSANDS OF NEWSBOYS, WITH BANDS, MARCHING DOWN EUCLID AVENUE, CLEVELAND, ON SUNDAY, TO ATTEND MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S CHURCH.—Getz.



ONE OF THE BANDS ENGAGED BY THE NEWSBOYS READY TO PLAY AT THE GATHERING IN THE CHAPEL.—Getz.



FIRST MEETING OF THE NEWSBOYS' SUNDAY-SCHOOL IN THE CHAPEL OF THE EUCLID AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, AT CLEVELAND.—Getz.



UNEXPECTED BUT NOT UNPLEASANT UPSET.

A JOLLY NEW YEAR'S SLEIGH RIDE PARTY IN THE COUNTRY ENJOYS ITS CUSTOMARY DIVERSION.

Drawn by D. C. Hutchison.



WHAT PEOPLE ARE TALKING ABOUT



TO OPPOSE the sea-level plan for the Panama Canal, as some are doing, largely for the reason that it will involve a delay of at least five years in construction, is to take a very shallow and short-sighted view of the true character and purposes of this great undertaking.

We are specially surprised to see so able a paper as the New York *Sun* taking the ground that "the Roosevelt canal is not an ideal conception primarily intended for the satisfaction of men who will hereafter occupy the earth. It is a work to be put through with the greatest energy and all possible speed, in order not only that commerce may enjoy the advantages of transit at the earliest possible day, but also for military reasons of the most important character." It is difficult to believe that such reasoning as this was meant to be taken seriously, for it is utterly baseless and unsound from beginning to end. The Panama Canal will not be built to meet any immediate and imperative necessity, military or commercial, for no such necessity exists. It will be for "the satisfaction of men" now and for all time to come, and a matter of five years more or less spent in its construction is of the most trivial importance in comparison with such considerations as those which essentially relate to a work which is designed to be of world-wide benefit and to endure forever. If the opponents of a sea-level plan have no better argument to offer than that which we have quoted the opposition may be accounted as weak indeed. And of all their reasoning there is none so weak and foolish as the bugaboo of a military necessity.

THE RELIGIOUS press and the religious public generally have a cause for just complaint in the meagre, disconnected, and altogether inadequate reports of the proceedings of the recent inter-church conference which appeared in the daily press of the country. The conference press committee did its full duty in the matter and every possible facility was afforded to press representatives to get material early and in good shape, and there is every reason for the belief that the Associated Press furnished its patrons with a well-digested and reasonably full account of the proceedings, but for reasons difficult to comprehend neither the New York dailies nor many of the dailies in other cities and at distant points used the reports thus furnished them to any extent. Some devoted a few paragraphs to the opening proceedings of the conference and then dropped the subject altogether, others gave the proceedings a "stick" or two of type in some inconspicuous corner, and not a few so-called family papers which make loud and frequent claim to enterprise and all-around newsmanship ignored the conference from first to last of its six days' meeting. It might have been noticed at the same time that the patrons of the horse-shows, the race courses, the athletic contests, and the criminal courts had no reason to find fault with the space accorded to their favorite topics in these journals, and particularly in those of the last-named class. It seems to us that as a matter of pure

business policy, if for no higher motive, it might be advantageous for the news editors of the daily press to occasionally take notice of the fact that a large, intelligent, and highly respectable portion of their most steady and reliable constituents, amounting altogether to two-thirds and more of the total population of the United States, are members of churches and deserving of as much attention to their special interests as are the much smaller number of fickle-minded persons who never read anything but the sporting columns and the doings of the police courts.

MORE THAN one moral may be drawn from the experience of our recent royal visitor, Prince Louis, with the New York dentist who charged him \$1,000 for a few hours' work on his teeth. Perhaps the first and most obvious of these, applicable to all persons, including foreign visitors, is to avoid, so far as possible, the patronage of that class of practitioners who have no scruples at "bleeding" a stranger or any casual patron with excessive and extortionate charges. Such "hold-ups" are by no means confined to dentists, nor to American professionals of any sort, for that matter; it is a common trick among "frenzied financiers" of a certain grade the world over, and differs from the method of the common highwayman chiefly in name only. A second and hardly less obvious moral, applicable also to the world at large, is that one who is about to purchase anything, whether it be the service of a dentist or a pair of gloves, can easily avoid subsequent difficulties and embarrassments by asking in advance how much the bill is to be. Strangers in particular should always do this. There is nothing of impertinence in such a question; it is purely a matter of business, and will often save no end of trouble. To millionaires, life-insurance presidents, and government contractors the size of a bill is, of course, of little consequence, but for Battenberg princes and other people with short purses it is better to be on the side of certainty and economy in these things.

THERE WAS a lot of timely wisdom, to use a phrase of the late Artemas Ward, "lingerin' round the edges" of a semi-humorous speech made one evening recently by ex-Magistrate Job Hedges before the Men's Club of a metropolitan church. "The danger to this country," Mr. Hedges told his auditors, "does not lie in the petty larceny men, but in those who stand so firmly on their feet that they have become emancipated from everything but self-contemplation. I think it might do small harm if a bunch of them were placed where they would have plenty of chance for self-contemplation." Mr. Hedges proposed as the best remedy for graft the social ostracism of everybody who countenanced corruption. "If I ever have a son," he continued, "I'll bring him up in no trade or profession; I'll take no trouble teaching or training him. I'll just make him a leading citizen, telling him not to commit murder or arson. Then I'll put an engrossed copy of the penal code in his hand and tell him to go ahead." The trouble which Mr. Hedges had in mind, no doubt, was that many so-called "leading citizens" lead the wrong way, if they lead at all—down and not up. The public has been hearing about a good many of such leaderships in recent days.

IT IS an interesting argument which President Charles R. Hanscom, of the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, employs in his advocacy of a tax upon all foreign shipping entering American ports, the revenue thus derived to be used to encourage the building of American ships by American labor in American ship-

yards. A scheme like this for making "the other fellow" help us out of the hole we are in, owing to the condition of our merchant marine, is not without merit. In support of his contention Mr. Hanscom says that it has been about five years since an American ship-builder has received an order for the construction of a ship for foreign trade. That this is a state of affairs calling for some immediate and radical remedy there can be no question. Our merchant marine has been in a sick and declining condition now for many years, while the doctors have been quarreling over the case. Isn't it high time to stop bickering and do something? If there is any better remedy than a ship subsidy, by all means let us have it!

OF ALL THE plans proposed for educating and otherwise improving the condition of the Filipinos we know of none more absurd and utterly impracticable than that of the blatant wind-bag from New York, Congressman Bourke Cockran, who would have the American government place over these people a force of subsidized missionaries. Mr. Cockran admits that his proposal is contrary to a settled principle of the American government, but he thinks that special conditions in the Philippines are such as to warrant a departure from these principles, the establishment of a new order of things to fit this peculiar case. "The government is bound," he says, "to spread civilization by all means available if its promise of independence shall be taken for more than a promise. To guide the natives for their own interest we must rule them in peace, and to do so we will have either to educate or kill them." All this is true enough, but it is also true that the American government has shown special solicitude for the educational interests of the Filipinos from the beginning of its occupation of the islands, and gone to much trouble and expense in providing proper and adequate educational facilities. One of the very first acts of our government was to send a large corps of experienced American teachers to the Philippines, and to institute there a system of free public schools modeled after the splendidly successful American pattern, with an American superintendent chosen because of his special fitness for such work. Secretary Taft while president of the Philippine commission paid special attention to the educational needs of the islands, and did all in his power to develop and extend the public schools. It is a general belief that whatever else our government has neglected to do for the Filipinos, it has not neglected their education, but has made excellent and satisfactory progress in this direction at least. But Mr. Cockran apparently ignores all this in his scheme for a subsidized priesthood. The American public-school system is the best possible civilizer for the Filipinos; it is the only system they need and the only one they will get.

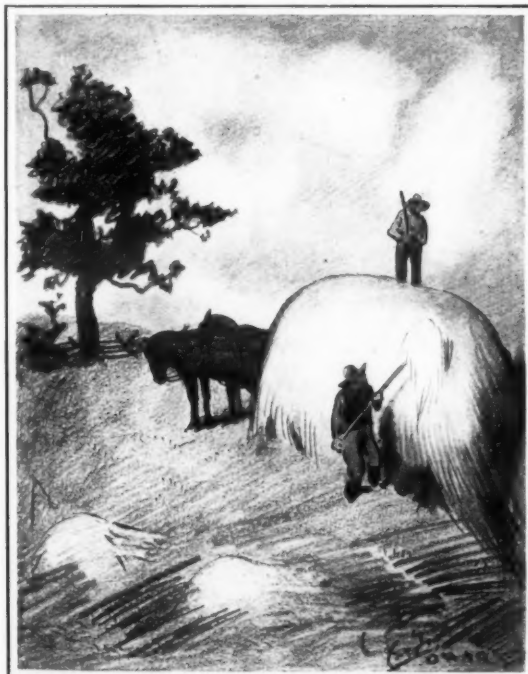
WITH men of affairs, Abbott's Angostura Bitters are the great tonic and aid to digestion. They are recommended by leading physicians. All druggists.



THE SNOW TREMBLES THROUGH THE AIR.



THE FLOWERS COME TO GLORIFY THE EARTH.

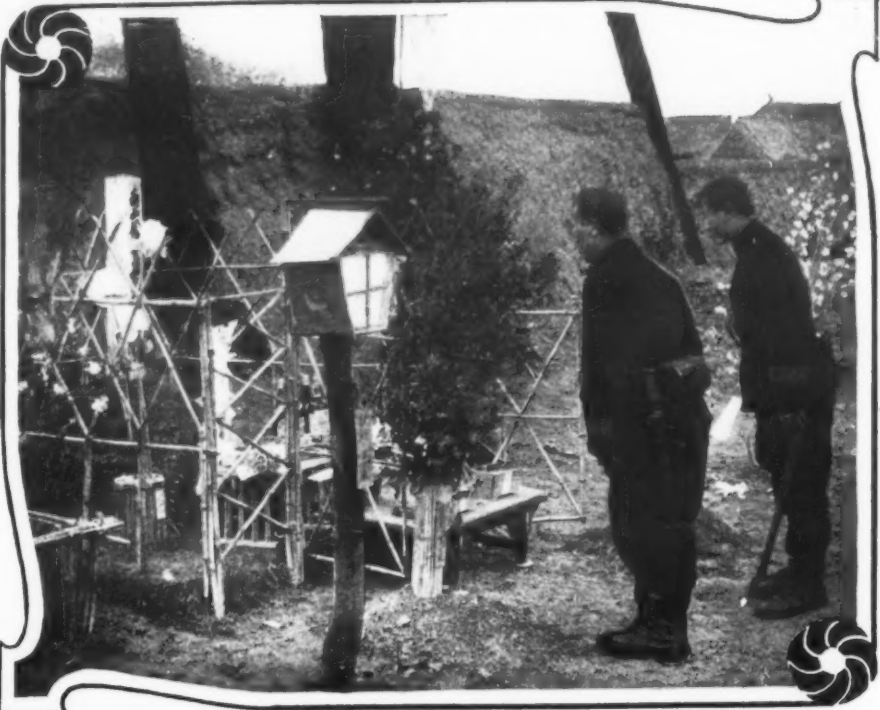


THE GOLDEN HARVESTS ARE GATHERED IN.

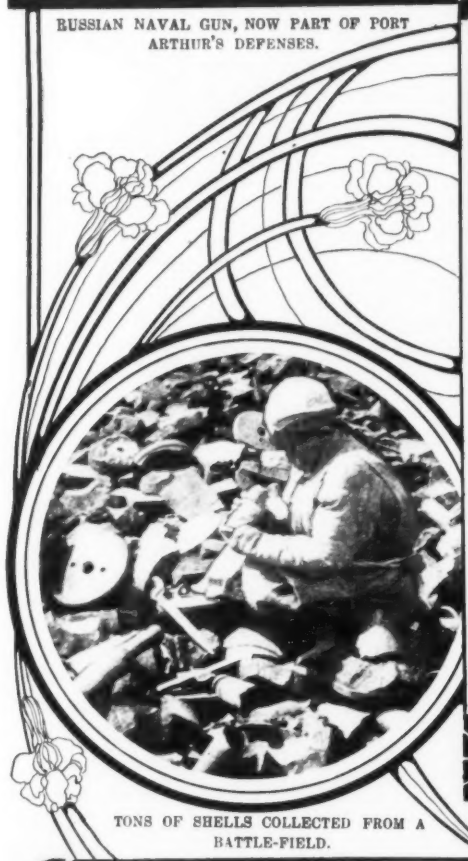
THE NEW YEAR IN THREE PICTURES.—Drawn by Art Young.



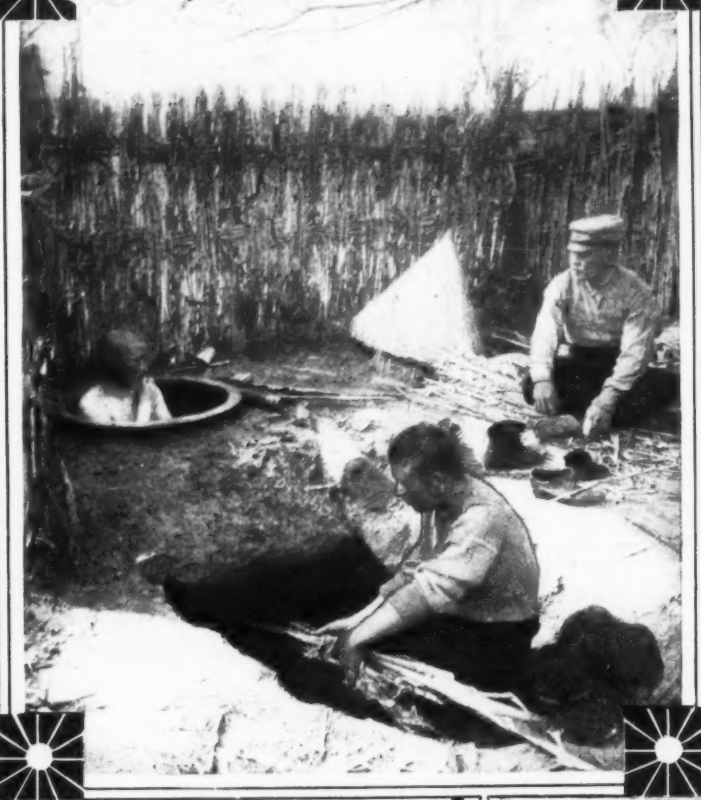
RUSSIAN NAVAL GUN, NOW PART OF PORT ARTHUR'S DEFENSES.



CURIOUS MEMORIALS OVER GRAVES OF JAPANESE WHO FELL AT NANSHAN.



TONS OF SHELLS COLLECTED FROM A BATTLE-FIELD.



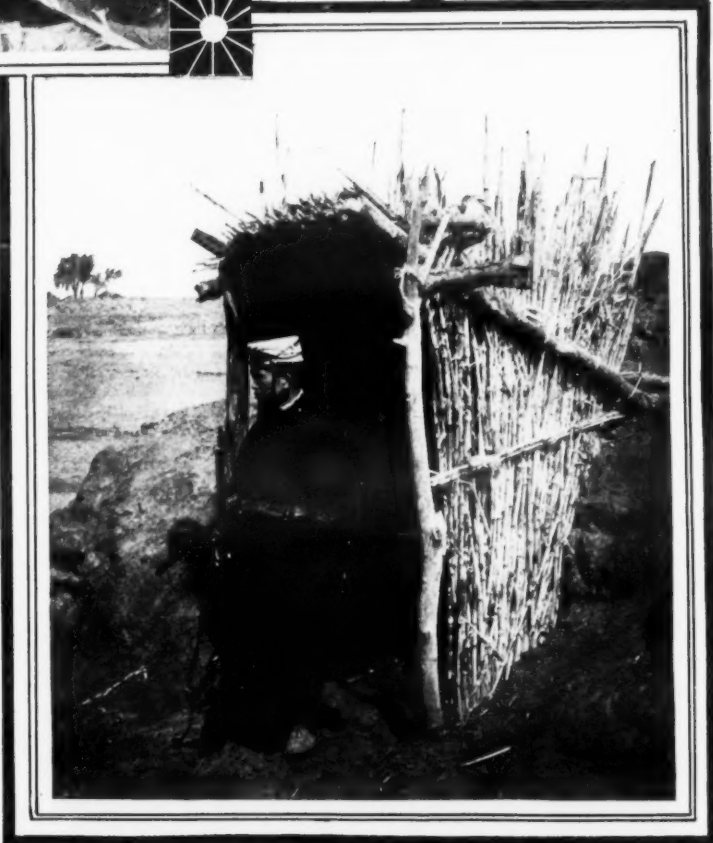
JAPANESE DELIGHT IN HOT BATHS IN FRIGID MANCHURIA.



RUSSIAN MUSIC AT MUKDEN SILENT IN A HUGE JUNK-HEAP.



LATEST VIEW OF THE "NEW TOWN," PORT ARTHUR.



SENTINEL DUTY IS STILL NECESSARY ON THE OUTPOST LINE.

JAPANESE CLEANING UP MANCHURIA AFTER THE LATE WAR.

ODD SCENES AND STRANGE DISCOVERIES REVEALED BY THE CAMERA AFTER PEACE HAD BEEN MADE KNOWN TO THE WARRING ARMIES.—Copyright, 1905 by Keystone View Co.



THE HOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD



THE RECENT DEATH of a young bride as the result of a so-called hazing which she and her husband received on the eve of their wedding may serve to give added point and force to the protests which have been uttered recently from pulpit and press against the silly

and barbarous treatment often accorded to newly married couples under the guise of sport. In his address on the family life and the sacredness of the marriage relation before the recent inter-church conference on federation, Bishop Doane

A Protest Against Wedding Barbarities

alluded to these wedding barbarities as one of the things tending to detract from the sanctity and solemnity which should characterize the nuptial ceremony and the beginning of married life itself. A Connecticut clergyman has been so moved by witnessing the outrageous performances indulged in by friends of persons whom he has united in wedlock that he has come out in a vigorous public address condemning these customs in unmeasured language. He depicted some of the scenes often witnessed on such occasions—how brides sneak out of their houses by secret ways, even crawling down ladders or out of windows in an attempt to escape unobserved; how, in other cases, there is a mad rush for the carriage in the midst of "screams and shouts and scuffles and rending of garments"; how carriages are decorated and placarded, baggage derisively labeled, and other things done which are supposed to embarrass the newly wedded and make "fun" for lookers on.

It was some fool friends of a couple recently married in a Western State who succeeded in snapping a pair of steel handcuffs on the wrists of the two just as the train was moving off bearing them on their wedding journey—a trick, of course, which caused no little pain and humiliation to the new-made man and wife before the manacles could be removed. People who could derive any amusement from a performance of that character must be made up after a curious fashion, to say the least. The Connecticut clergymen to whom we have alluded summed up the whole situation in fitting language when he said:

Everything is done that can be done to make the couple appear like fools; and their friends succeed in appearing like bores and barbarians. Instead of the happy parting of friends there are often tears and sobs, and the chord of friendship is broken, and many a newly-married pair never forgive the insults and humiliations offered to them on their wedding day by those who were supposed to be their closest friends. We think ourselves superior to those who habitually celebrate a wedding by getting drunk; yet our weddings frequently terminate in a disgraceful brawl, and we cannot even plead the excuse that we were intoxicated and did not know what we were about.

No better way can be devised to make an end of these silly, indecent, and brutal performances than to make it known as widely as possible that their indulgence is a sure mark of vulgarity and boorishness; that those who encourage them or take part in them are not worthy of being counted as respectable members of society. Innocent sport and merrymaking have their proper time and place; the wedding ceremony may properly have its happy and joyous accompaniments, but, as Bishop Doane has rightly said, it should not be turned into an occasion for coarse ridicule and brutal buffoonery. No one but those who are savages thinly gilded over would think of turning such an event into a wild orgy.

THESE ARE busy days for the second-hand dealers in New York, for they are buying and selling again with remarkable speed many of the gowns and mantles which were hits at the recent horse show. Although the selling of old clothes—old, so to speak, because, while the garments are second-hand, they have not been worn more than two or three times—by society women is a practice of long standing, few out of the theatrical world knowing to what extent it is done. Should one happen to wander into one of the numerous little shops scattered along Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth streets, he would be surprised at the quantity and quality of expensive garments, rich silks and brocades, chiffon and lace gowns which are displayed there for sale. The most

remarkable part of it all is that the prices of these garments are about one quarter of the original figures, although it is plain to be seen that the gowns have been worn but once or twice.

The secret of their sale is that women who are seen everywhere that society congregates seldom wear the same gown more than three times, for she who aspires to leading, or even following, knows that dressing well is half the battle, and she who dresses well must constantly be seen in new and expensive garments. A gown made over would be instantly recognized and the wearer would be secretly accused of trying to economize, so the only alternative is to sell the garments; for, contrary to popular opinion, neither poor relations nor ladies' maids come in for the harvest of silks and satins. A lady sells these because she has no further use for them. Moreover, while she may dress in all the splendor of the peacock, her pocket allowance may be anything but generous. It is well known to shopkeepers that women who are privileged to run all sorts

modest purse who would dress well. The only drawback is that most of the things are too elaborate for ordinary use and are serviceable only in a carriage, a ball-room, or on the stage. It is on the latter that the majority of them find their way, and many an actress is helped out of the difficulty of dressing a part by her knowledge of the Sixth Avenue shops.

Farcical "Sacred" Concerts.

NOTHING COULD be more farcical than the "sacred" concerts in the music-halls and variety theatres of New York City. They differ in no way from the regular performances at these same places on week-days, except possibly in being yet more vulgar and salacious in the Bowery resorts. The pretense of "sacredness" is too thin and silly to deceive any one, except possibly the innocent and guileless police. That they are contrary both to the spirit and the letter of the Sunday law no honest mind can doubt, and to permit them to proceed under the guise of "sacredness" is to make a mockery of things that are really sacred, as well as of the Sunday law itself.

Vanderbilt at Niagara.

INSPECTS PLANT THAT IS TO ELECTRIFY NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., December 18th.—W. K. Vanderbilt to-day confirmed the report that the New York Central had contracted with the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company for electricity to be used in the electrification of the New York Central lines in western New York.

Mr. Vanderbilt inspected the Ontario Power Company's plant on the Canadian side of the river, and left Niagara Falls at noon, following the transmission line of the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company from this city to Syracuse.

The Falls Branch, the Auburn road, and parts of the West Shore will be electrified.

Two years ago the public smiled incredulously when they read the prediction made by an expert that the New York Central lines would be electrified in ten years. Work is now being rushed as rapidly as possible, toward electrifying the New York City terminal of that road, and the above article, appearing in the New York Times of December 19th, shows what is being done toward making that prediction good.

In this connection, it is interesting to note an article which appeared in the New York Evening Sun of December 18th, which follows:

Walker's copper letter says: "One leading copper man sees in the present enormous electrical development the usual inclination of nature to supply something new for what is being exhausted. The coal deposits of the world are being rapidly depleted and the price of this commodity must sooner or later prohibit its use in the present wasteful manner by the great railroad systems. Electrical equipment is not a fad, a fancy, or a preference; it is a necessity. The coming five years must witness a wonderful transformation in power production and application. This means that the present high price of copper does not reflect a temporary fluctuation in demand. The general substitution of electricity for localized steam plants is at hand. Copper production promises to be the most profitable of all industries for many years to come."

The best investment in coppers to-day is offered by the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company. A line to the president, Thomas J. Curran, 290 Broadway, New York City, will bring full information regarding this investment.

Soft White Hands

IN ONE NIGHT BY THE USE OF CUTICURA SOAP AND CUTICURA OINTMENT.

SOAK the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry, and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. Wear old gloves or bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For preserving, purifying and beautifying the hands, for removing redness, roughness and irritations, for rashes and eczemas, with shapeless nails, this treatment works wonders in a single night.



SHOW-GIRL FITTED OUT FOR A "ROAD" ENGAGEMENT WITH ELABORATE "CAST-OFFS" FROM SOME SOCIETY LEADER'S WARDROBE.



EVERYTHING ON SALE FROM LACES TO FURS IN A NEW YORK STORE, WHERE COSTLY GOWNS ARE SOLD SECOND-HAND.

of bills on their husbands' account are often at a loss for pocket money, and often dresses which have been worn but once are sold to secure this.

The harvest of this extravagance is reaped by the stage folk, generally those of road companies which play where the gowns are not apt to be seen by their original owners, as they certainly would were any of the leading New York actresses to indulge in them. One little actress bought a wardrobe consisting of several evening gowns, dainty and beautifully made, a mantle, and a couple of hats all ready to wear—imported hats, too—for less than one hundred dollars, when any one of the articles in a Twenty-third Street store would have cost at least fifty dollars. In the first-class places of this description the garments sold are all in the height of fashion, and as they come from their tissue wrapping they are a temptation to one of

When It's Over.

'TIS the week after Christmas; no parody this.
But truth without humor alloy,
For the pop-gun has smashed all the mirrors, I wis,
And Johnny is such a bad boy.

THERE 's a Christmas-tree withered, its tinsel long sped;
There are mouths, and no candy to fill;
There 's a doll lacking head, of her saw-dust all bled,
And Susie is naughty at will.

THERE are cost-marks deciphered and prices made clear;
There 's judgment on bracelet and ring;
There are sweet letters written to "Darling" and "Dear,"
Or otherwise "stingy old thing."

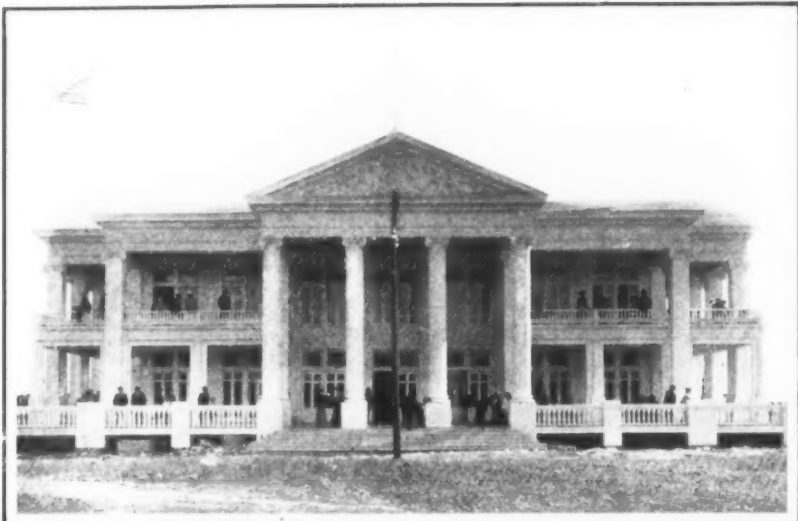
THERE 's talk of "economy," "poor-house," et cet.,
From father, who somehow seems tified
As he pays for the dressing-gown (twenty plunks net),
Which he got as the family gift.

AND Reggie on crackers exists, in a cave,
With most of his garments in pawn;
While Belle has forgot what it was that he gave,
For Christmas is over and gone.

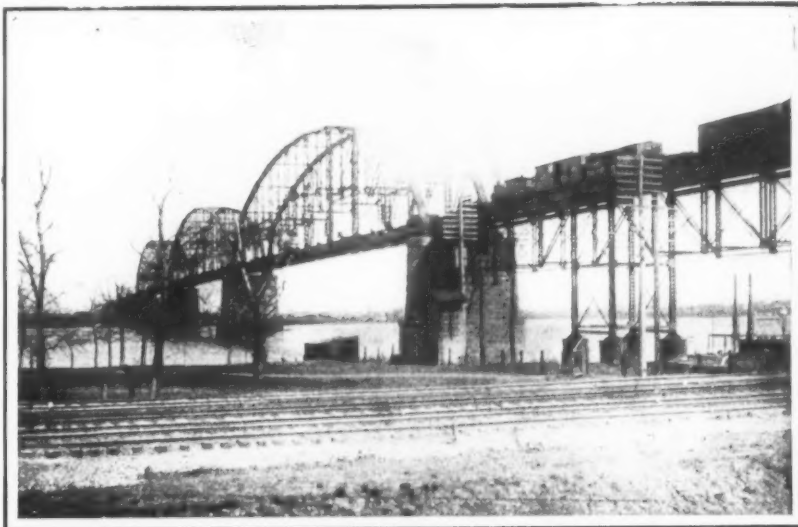
EDWIN L. SABIN.

Actresses Buy Society Women's Gowns

ing of old clothes—old, so to speak, because, while the garments are second-hand, they have not been worn more than two or three times—by society women is a practice of long standing, few out of the theatrical world knowing to what extent it is done. Should one happen to wander into one of the numerous little shops scattered along Sixth Avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth streets, he would be surprised at the quantity and quality of expensive garments, rich silks and brocades, chiffon and lace gowns which are displayed there for sale. The most



HANDSOME MICHIGAN BUILDING, FORMERLY AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, LATELY REMOVED TO THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR GROUNDS AT DETROIT.
George Adams, Michigan.



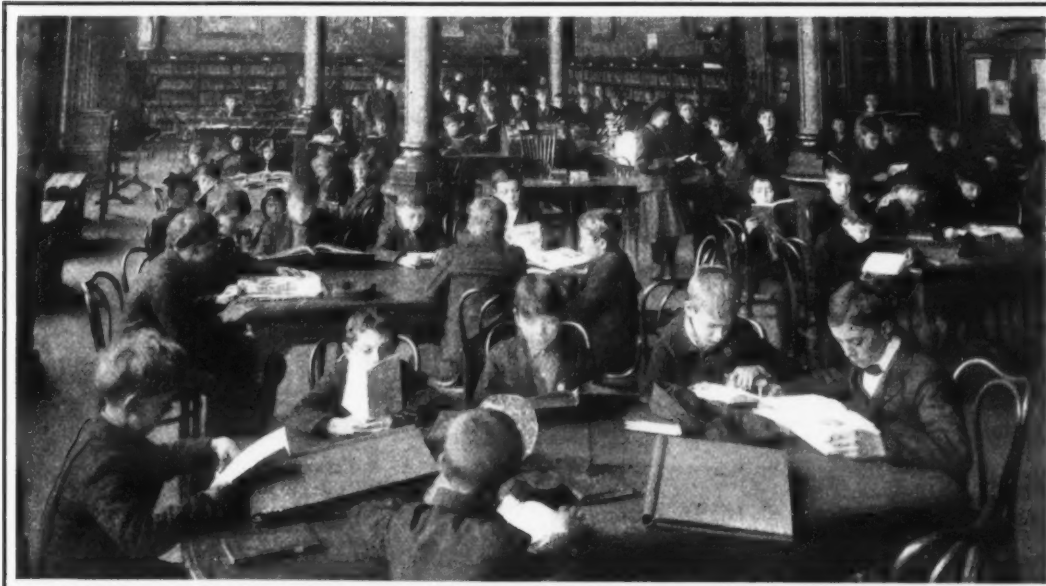
BIG MERCHANTS' BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI AT ST. LOUIS, ALLEGED MONOPOLIZATION OF WHICH HAS AROUSED PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN THAT CITY.
F. W. L. Peebles, Missouri.



NEW AND COMMODIOUS HEADQUARTERS OF THE Y. W. C. A. AT CINCINNATI, JUST COMPLETED AT A COST OF NEARLY \$100,000.—*J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY DEMONSTRATION IN BAKU, RUSSIA, WHERE TROOPS HELPED TO BURN AND LOOT HOUSES AND KILL JEWS AND REVOLUTIONISTS—PROCESSION BEARING THE NATIONAL FLAG AND THE CZAR'S PORTRAIT, AND COMPOSED OF DISGUISED POLICEMEN, OFFICIALS, AND ROUGHS.—*Carl D. Wallach, Pennsylvania.*



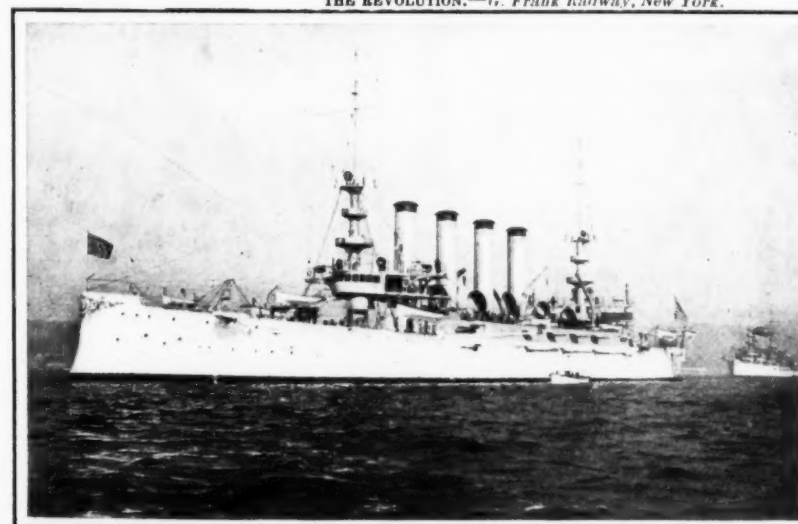
ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-PATRONIZED READING-ROOM FOR CHILDREN RECENTLY OPENED AT THE CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY TO KEEP THE YOUNGSTERS OFF THE STREETS AFTER SCHOOL HOURS.
J. R. Schmidt, Ohio.



OLD FORT HERKIMER CHURCH, BETWEEN LITTLE FALLS AND HERKIMER, N. Y., 150 YEARS OLD AND USED AS A FORT DURING THE REVOLUTION.—*G. Frank Radway, New York.*



IN THE LAND OF THE KHEVIVE—SCENE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE NILE AND THE IRRIGATION CANAL AT MANSOURAH, EGYPT.
Richard Meridjan, Pennsylvania.



UNITED STATES SHIP "WEST VIRGINIA," FLAG-SHIP OF ADMIRAL BROWNSON, OF THE FLEET THAT RECENTLY WELCOMED PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG AND HIS SQUADRON TO AMERICA.—*Leonie A. Sels, New York.*

NEWS PHOTO PRIZE CONTEST—PENNSYLVANIA WINS.

PLEASING PICTURES FROM THE PORTFOLIOS OF COMPETENT ARTISTS WHICH REFLECT THE WORLD'S STIR AND ACTION.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN'S VISIT TO KOREA.—No. 5

A DAY IN UNIQUE, CONGLOMERATE CHEMULPO

By Eleanor Franklin, special correspondent of Leslie's Weekly



PANORAMIC VIEW OF CHEMULPO HARBOR, LOOKING TOWARD THE LEFT OF THE ENTRANCE.

SEOUL, KOREA, November 10th, 1905.

I HAD THE good fortune to arrive at Chemulpo during high tide, when landing is a simple matter of going all the way ashore in a sampan, or small launch, and bringing up at a reasonable distance from the custom-house, a long, low, nondescript sort of a plain, rough structure at the top of a steep incline of huge granite blocks that stretches out after the receding tide as far as conditions necessitate. When the tide is out at Chemulpo there is nothing left for the eye to look upon but illimitable reaches of glistening mud, alive with all sorts of creeping, crawling things, and holding in its oozy clutch a large and interesting collection of fantastic, tall-masted fishing craft that careen in all possible attitudes of ludicrous helplessness. When the tide rises it rises thirty feet, and then these vessels pull proudly out into the Yellow Sea and other boats come hurriedly in to rest a round of time upon the broad stretch of dank, unbeautiful mud.

The *Taiyu-maru* was only a small cargo vessel, so we steamed far up on the roadstead, where from the deck we could obtain a full view of the strangely interesting harbor. Of course the thought uppermost in the mind of each passenger, including myself, the only alien aboard, was of the scene enacted there so short a time ago, when the Japanese naval detachment under Admiral Uriu practically began the great war of the far East in the destruction of the Russian ships lying at anchor there. Matsu was everywhere in a minute except where she should have been, preparing my baggage to be taken ashore by the sampan boys, who were soon swarming about the still slowly-moving ship like the proverbial flies about the proverbial lump of sugar, and I in my sympathy for her patriotic enthusiasm, and having yet much to learn anent the Japanese, permitted my natural laxity to overcome my better judgment and gave no thought to anything except the fascination of the scene about me.

Descriptions are liable to be mere veils of verbosity, obscuring that which one wishes to reveal, but from the fullness of the mind the pen draweth inspiration, and my mind is full of the scene of the gaunt, verdureless Korean hills, rising in flat, uncertain raggedness, as if they were afraid to rise, behind the dull-gray roofs and bright modern inconsistencies of new-old Chemulpo. Away off on the northeastern horizon was one long, jagged, lofty mountain that seemed to lift itself up to the sun and with purposeful pride to catch a red gleam of light along its uneven crest. Because I had been reading Percival Lowell's descriptions I knew that this was the "Cockscorn" that lies behind the city of Seoul, and because I was full of interest in the promises of untouched to-morrows I was about to lose myself in imaginings upon it, when Matsu came pattering up and appealed to me in almost inarticulate excitement to come to the other side of the ship.

We had rounded a little headland and dropped anchor as near the shore as we could get, and the whole wide harbor lay in full view before us. The thing that was agitating my simple-souled little maid was a curious-looking structure of scaffolding a short distance away, which I was informed was the Russian cruiser *Variag* that had just been, for the second time, floated by the Japanese. My camera and my

field glass were neither of much use to me. One recorded an impression of nothing but a small, uneven scratch upon the blank, unblemished distance, while the other discovered to me only a network of slender timbers around which many small boats were excitedly hovering. I decided to see more later on.

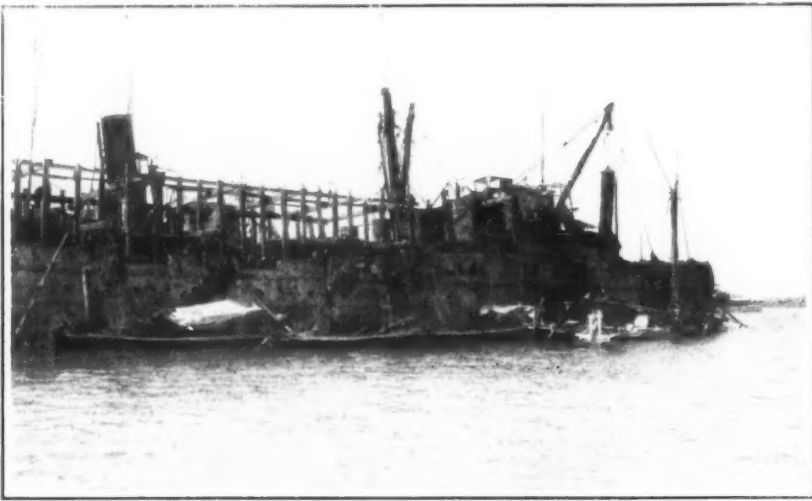
Just then I had to make answer to the importunities of many vile-looking and vilely smelling coolies who had swarmed over the sides by dozens looking for passengers and baggage to take ashore in their crazy little flat-bottomed sampans, and it occurred to me that the time had come when I might end my forty odd hours of entertaining misery on that unprovisioned little Japanese cargo-boat; that I was, indeed, free to look for a civilized luncheon. I found Matsu responding to the low bows, and the "*Arrashitashima-shitas*" of some Japanese friends who had come aboard, and in my surprise I forgot to scold her for having nothing ready for landing. Even she was not alone in this new Japan. I was astonished, remem-

negotiated by Admiral Shufeldt. Japan has much to thank America for, she having followed the stars and stripes to prosperity in various directions during the past fifty years, but in her present position of commanding superiority in Korea she probably does not acknowledge much indebtedness to the brave diplomacy which opened a way for her aggressiveness. What was done for her she would undoubtedly have done for herself in due time, and, besides, it was not intended to be entirely in her interest, any way. That is the strange part of it. America, with bloodshed and large expenditure, forced the Korean kingdom to open its ports to foreigners and foreign trade, and then, with customary Yankee indifference, walked away and left all the benefits to those who should come after, and until the Russo-Japanese War began the American trade with Korea was less than that of any other great trading nation with sails in far-Eastern waters. There has undoubtedly been an increase during the past two years of large activities, but it has probably been due entirely to the necessities of the Japanese.

In 1902, among 451 sailing vessels that entered the harbor of Chemulpo, there were just six Americans of 162 tons total against 205 Japanese ships of 12,945 tons. And among 533 steamships only one was American, a little vessel of fifteen tons, while 299 were Japanese, footing up a total of 186,050 tons. This last item has been recently modified, however, by Mr. Deshler, of the State of Ohio, who has put in commission, between Kobe, Japan, and all the Korean ports three good modern steamships, the *Ohio's*, first, second, and third; but even these sail under the flag of the Japan Steamship Company. There has been no escaping the fact for years that Japan owns Korea, and nowhere is she more in evidence than in this same conglomerate Chemulpo. Mr. Uchida, my courteous guide and interpreter from the American legation in Seoul, was a stranger in Korea himself, and was as full of astonishment as I at the unprecedented aggressions of his self-confident countrymen.

When we landed at the long flagstone incline leading upward to the custom-house we were besieged by a chattering mob of coolies, Korean and Japanese, and once more, as in Fusan, because I was safe in the hands of the superior people, I had to stand by and allow the little Koreans to be cuffed out of the way while several supple-limbed young Japanese walked off with my luggage, Matsu following, with her head up and her face disfigured with an expression of "*Kusai! Kusai!*" ("What an awful smell.") The Koreans do smell most vilely, there is no doubt about that, and I often wonder how they have managed to create their particularly characteristic odor. It is as if they had consumed all the garlic in the world, then bathed themselves in liquid assafœtida. Mr. Uchida's card from the American legation was enough, of course, to pass our bags through the custom-house, and while Matsu went off with them to the railway station, he and I started out to find a place where food of some sort might be procured.

Forty odd hours on a little Oriental cargo boat, with nothing but a tin of Chicago boiled ham, a can of raspberry jam, and some dry "crackers," had quite humbled my critical epicurean taste and prepared me for almost anything that anybody of any nationality

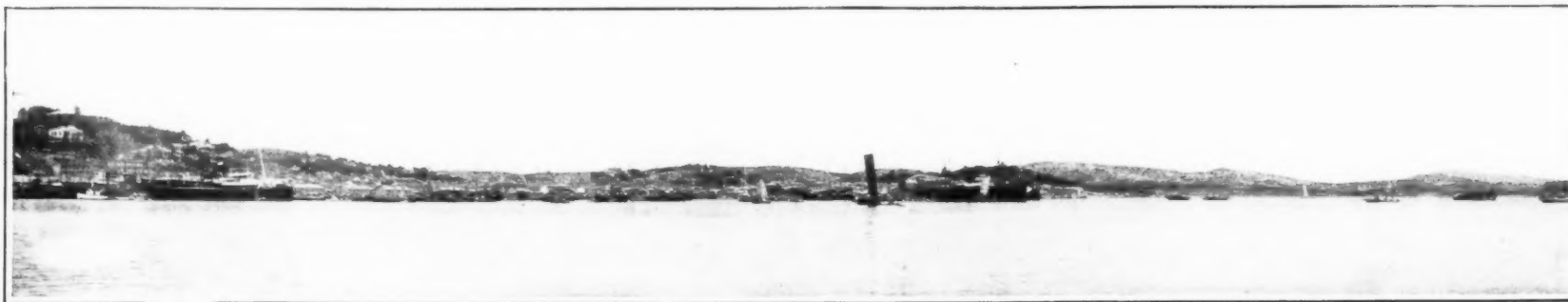


BATTERED RUSSIAN WAR-SHIP "VARIAG," SUNK IN CHEMULPO HARBOR AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE LATE WAR BY THE JAPANESE, AND RECENTLY RAISED BY THEM.

bering my experience in Fusan, to find that some Korean coolies were allowed to come aboard this Japanese ship, but I was not astonished to observe that they rather took their lives in their own hands by so doing.

If I am uncareful and thoughtless enough, things usually turn out just about as they should, and fortune decreed this time that I should be far enough behind time to get the customs launch that was sent out from Chemulpo to take me ashore. It was a Japanese customs launch, of course, with a Japanese captain and a Japanese boy. And the Japanese interpreter of the American legation in Seoul was on board to help me through any further difficulty that might arise before I left for the capital. I knew I was in Korea, but considering all the visible evidence, it was Japan of the Japanese, containing a strange element of foreign slavery as its only unusual feature; and not until we steamed in close to the long, crowded landing did I realize that, although the "wonderful little people" have ruthlessly usurped all the privileges of Korean life, they have not succeeded in quite destroying it even here in this most foreignized of Korean cities.

Chemulpo was opened to foreign trade less than twenty-one years ago through an American treaty



CHEMULPO HARBOR AS VIEWED TOWARD THE RIGHT FROM AN ENTERING VESSEL.



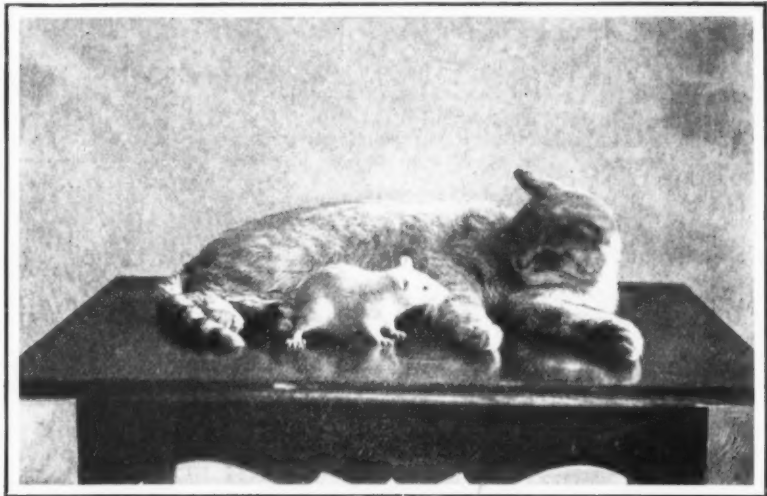
A "MILKMAN" IN NAPLES—WOMAN LEADING A COW ABOUT AND MILKING HER AT CUSTOMERS' DOORS.
W. A. Rowley, Illinois.



"SAY! DIS YOUR DOG?"—THE STRAYED PUPPY FOUND BY THE HONEST BOY.—Will G. Helwig, Ohio.



A CANINE THAT "TALKS THROUGH HIS HAT."—Will G. Helwig, Ohio.



(THIRD PRIZE.) A LITTLE CREATURE'S DANGEROUS CURIOSITY.—Sarah Weaver, New York.



"SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS"—TRUCK-LOAD OF DEER READY FOR SHIPMENT AT MARQUETTE, MICH.—W. H. Maul, Michigan.



A LOVER OF PIGEONS IN A NEW ENGLAND VILLAGE FEEDING HIS TAME FLOCK.
J. D. Betterby, Massachusetts.



(SECOND PRIZE.) GIVING THE BIRDS A CHRISTMAS DINNER.
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull, New York.

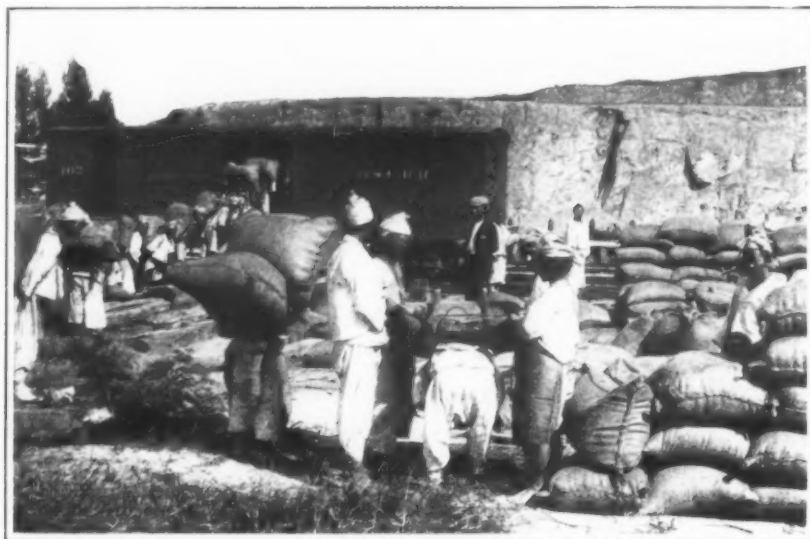


(PRIZE-WINNER.) FEEDING THE PIGEONS IN ONE OF MUNICH'S MOST ATTRACTIVE STREETS.
M. F. Clark, Illinois.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—ILLINOIS WINS THE FIRST PRIZE.
THE SECOND PRIZE GOES TO NEW YORK, AND THE THIRD TO NEW YORK.



CURIOUS STREET SCENE IN THE KOREAN SECTION OF CHEMULPO.



KOREAN COOLIES AT CHEMULPO LOADING A FREIGHT CAR ON THE JAPANESE RAILWAY.

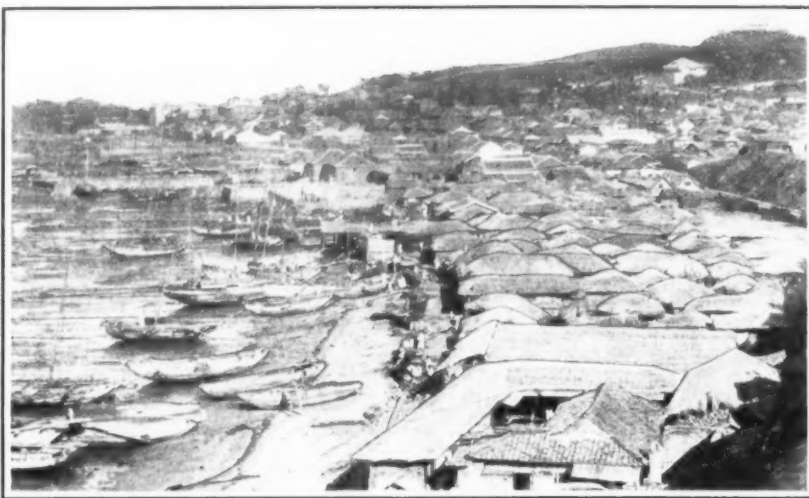
could eat. The place we found was, of course, Japanese. There is a French hotel in Chemulpo, I'm told; and I have read generously uncritical stories about one Ah Lung, who runs a Chinese restaurant for foreigners in such a way as to gain much everlasting foreign gratitude. But I was guided to the "House of the Moon-child," where, in sweet Japanese seclusion, behind cool, white *shoji*, to the tinkling small accompaniment of a distant *samisen*, I ate cold roast beef, hot roast chicken, boiled potatoes, Heinz's sweet pickles (all the way from Pittsburg!), and hard-boiled eggs, all of which was served to me by a soft-voiced *Ne san*, who, on her little knees and with imperturbable heathen suavity, presented to me a bill for as much as the same things would have cost at the Hotel St. Regis, in New York. The Japanese rule for the conduct of business with foreigners in the little hermit kingdom seems to be: First, learn the maximum value in any country of the article you have for sale, then consider the fact that in Korea, at least, the foreigner is quite at your mercy, and see to it that he doesn't save any money on anything. Unfortunately, foreigners must eat, even in Korea, and they must have *jinrikishas* and servants, and the "wonderful little people" (I quote from my own effusions) are so exasperatingly efficient. One must depend upon them.

The train that was to have left for Seoul about noon was detained for some unexplained reason until late afternoon, and with several hours to spend in Chemulpo I decided to go and have a "look see" at the *Variag*, lying in pitiful helplessness in the protection of her rescuing gear out in the harbor. Time was when the story of her tragic end thrilled through the world, carrying an electric shock of surprise and consternation, but so much has happened since to dwarf its importance, so many stories have succeeded stories, so many shocks followed close upon shocks, that she has ceased to be remembered save as a name of one Russian man-of-war that went down with the rest of Russia's navy before the guns of Japan. I should have liked being in Chemulpo that February day. Nobody has ever satisfactorily explained why Admiral Alexieff left the three little ships there in that landlocked harbor for forty-eight hours or more after diplomatic relations had been broken off between his country and Japan; but there they were when Admiral Uriu, with a small detachment of Japanese men-of-war, appeared and with customary Japanese decisiveness demanded of the Russian commander that he come out of the harbor and accept an engagement or take the consequences where he lay. It must have been an interesting surprise to the dead-and-alive Russian sailors who didn't even know their country contemplated war. It was undoubtedly an exciting day in Chemulpo.

The *Variag* steamed out bravely in the face of her superior foe. She fired a few random, harmless shots—so say the Japanese—had her decks swept clear, and her hull pierced through by the telling fire of her enemy, and then, being wholly disabled, fled back into the harbor and set fire to her own magazine. The Russian intention was, of course, to destroy her utterly, to keep her from falling into the hands of the Japanese, but almost immediately the "wonderful little people" began the work of salvage, which I was to view this day so near its completion. The kind customs officials let me have the customs launch, and I started out with my camera and a few rolls of film for the interesting pile of wreckage. We steamed close to where the *Koreitz* lay with only the tip-end of her mast showing above the water, and stopped to watch the awkward, strange manoeuvres of the divers who were working all around her. The companions of these men, whose faces we could see, regarded us with anything but the friendly interest that we felt in them, and their surly growls and menacing looks soon drove us away with a feeling that we had been doing something we shouldn't have done. But it was a mere expression on their part of Japanese exclusive-

ness. I should have known that. I have met the same thing in a sufficient variety of phases to know it in any disguise, and it never ceases to irritate the outspoken, free, and natural white man.

We came up on the port side of the *Variag*, where the men were dumping out great quantities of black mud, and stopped to watch them and take some photographs. Instantly we noticed a great commotion among the workmen moving about on the great,



ODD AND STRIKING SCENE AT CHEMULPO WHEN THE TIDE IS OUT.

naked hull. On the wreck of a bridge that still clung to the vessel an officer was pacing back and forth, giving orders to the workmen about him, and when he saw us he instantly plunged down somewhere and brought up a huge megaphone. "*Ikki masen! ikki masen!*" he shrieked, and I felt myself grow hot with embarrassment, for he meant most emphatically, "You no can do!" "*Ikki masen!*" I said to the little pilot. "Why, for goodness sake?" and then it suddenly dawned upon me. More Japanese system; more Japanese exclusiveness; more Japanese pose. So I decided to photograph every square inch of her in sight, and told the pilot to steam on slowly around her. Of course the frantic little officer on the bridge couldn't fire a broadside at me, nor do me any other damage that I knew of, because I was under his own blessed sun-flag that flies over almost everything official in this little hermit land. I always like to obey all the rules wherever I may happen to be, because it is unfair not to, and, besides, simple acquiescence saves one from unattractive complications sometimes; but it afforded me a sort of heathen joy to focus my camera straight at the mouth of that Japanese officer's bellowing megaphone and to laugh straight into his scowling little face. What a to-do about nothing!

I found Matsu waiting for me at the station with the luggage, and the low, bare hills were casting long shadows to the eastward when we left Chemulpo, palpitating, steaming in fierce August heat, and started on our way toward the sun-colored "Cockscomb," and the capital lying close at its feet.

(To be continued.)

Christmas in New York's Foreign Parts.

OF MORE than passing interest are the various Christmas celebrations in New York's foreign quarters, which know nothing of Santa Claus, nor Christmas-trees, nor logs of Yule. While many of the denizens of these odd settlements are unfamiliar with the phrase "Merry Christmas," some of them are devout participants in the religious observances of the season. Others catch the infection, and although, like the Chinese, the day does not appeal to them from religious teachings or for anything else, they quietly feast, and some even exchange small gifts. It is difficult to live many years where Christmas is celebrated and not in some sense catch the spirit of it.

In Chinatown the day is less observed than in any other quarter, but even there the children who attend public school and associate more or less with young America hear so much about the Christmas of this country that they talk of it at home and arouse an interest which frequently rewards them with a new kite and an extra tidbit for dinner. The head of the family very likely thinks it is all foolishness, but he is superstitious, so just for luck he burns some incense in honor of the "Amelican Chlis-

mas." At the mission the Chinamen who have become Christians observe the day, and this year the glee club chorus of the mission, composed entirely of Chinese, sang "God bless you merry gentlemen, let nothing you dismay," until all the windows along the narrow, tangled streets opened, and the Lee Yips and Sing Yets listened proudly to their countrymen, who could sing "alle same 'Melicans.'" "One month practice, sing alle time," volunteered one much-amused merchant, who keeps a shop across the street from the mission.

There was Mass from twelve midnight until two in little Italy, and long before the rest of New York was astir the churches and chapels around Mulberry Bend were once more filled with devotees for five-o'clock Mass. A little later and the children made the streets gay with prattle over their gifts which slender, dark-eyed mothers told them had been left by "the Child" during the night. Windows in stores and confectioneries were bright with "Bona feasta natalie"

looking out from every corner. In the German quarter the Christmas-tree was much in evidence and Santa Claus reigned, for both are German inventions and duly appreciated by people of that race everywhere.

On the East Side the long caravans of push-carts, which are nothing more nor less than toy stores on wheels, plied a rushing trade during the holidays, and although many of the toys were sold for one cent each and the majority of them under five cents, both the proprietors of the carts and the children were made happy. It is almost beyond comprehension what a variety of articles can be bought for one penny each from the East Side push-carts.

In another part of the city, and quite as characteristic and foreign in its way, little Syria began its Christmas observances by attending Mass, the first note of which was sounded on the exact stroke of twelve. Here was a miniature stable within which were figures representing the adoration of the Magi. In the black hours of early morning the families returned to their homes to break their fast and to rejoice over the tidings which came to Samaria. With the Syrians, as with many of the foreigners, the exchanging of presents disassociated from religion is gaining, although few of them have adopted the Christmas-tree; and it is safe to state that none of the non-English speaking foreigners have accepted the American turkey as the glory of the Christmas feast. Many of these, however, or at least their children, may eventually fall in with this custom. The efforts made in certain of the public schools to instruct East side children in the details of non-sectarian Christmas celebration will undoubtedly have a great influence in time to come on the dwellers in the foreign quarters of the city.

When Sleep Fails

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

HALF a teaspoonful in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.

The Nursery's Friend

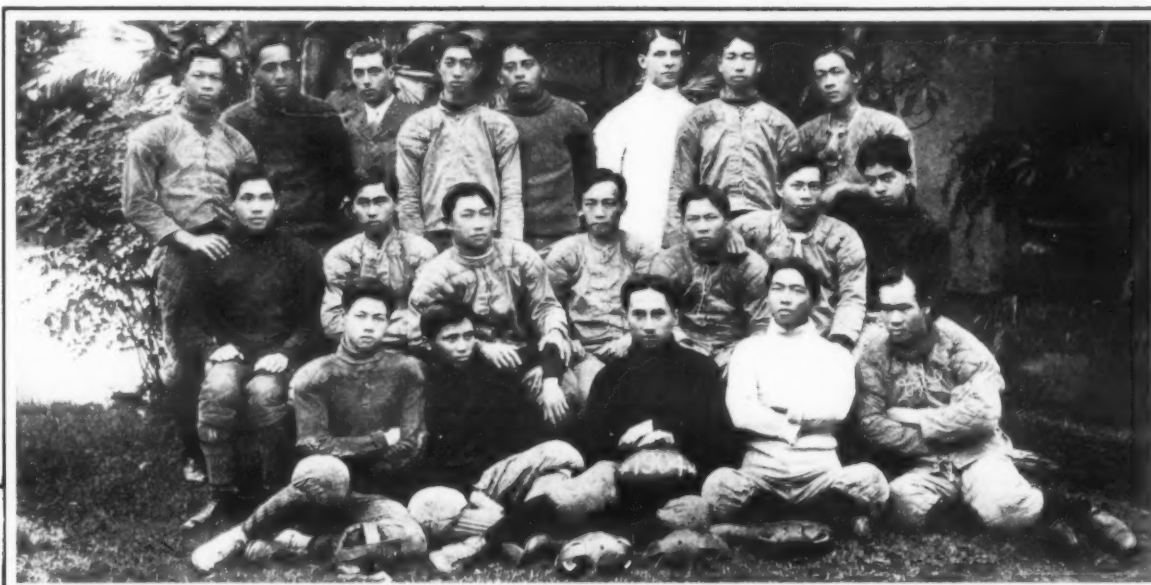
is Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. Scientifically prepared as an infant food, it is the nearest approach to Mother's Milk. Send for Baby's Diary, a valuable booklet for Mothers, 108 Hudson Street, New York.



ATHLETES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, AT AUSTIN, TEX., OUT FOR PRACTICE IN THE MILD WINTER WEATHER.—Miller.



CAPTAIN G. P. HOWSER, DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.—Miller.



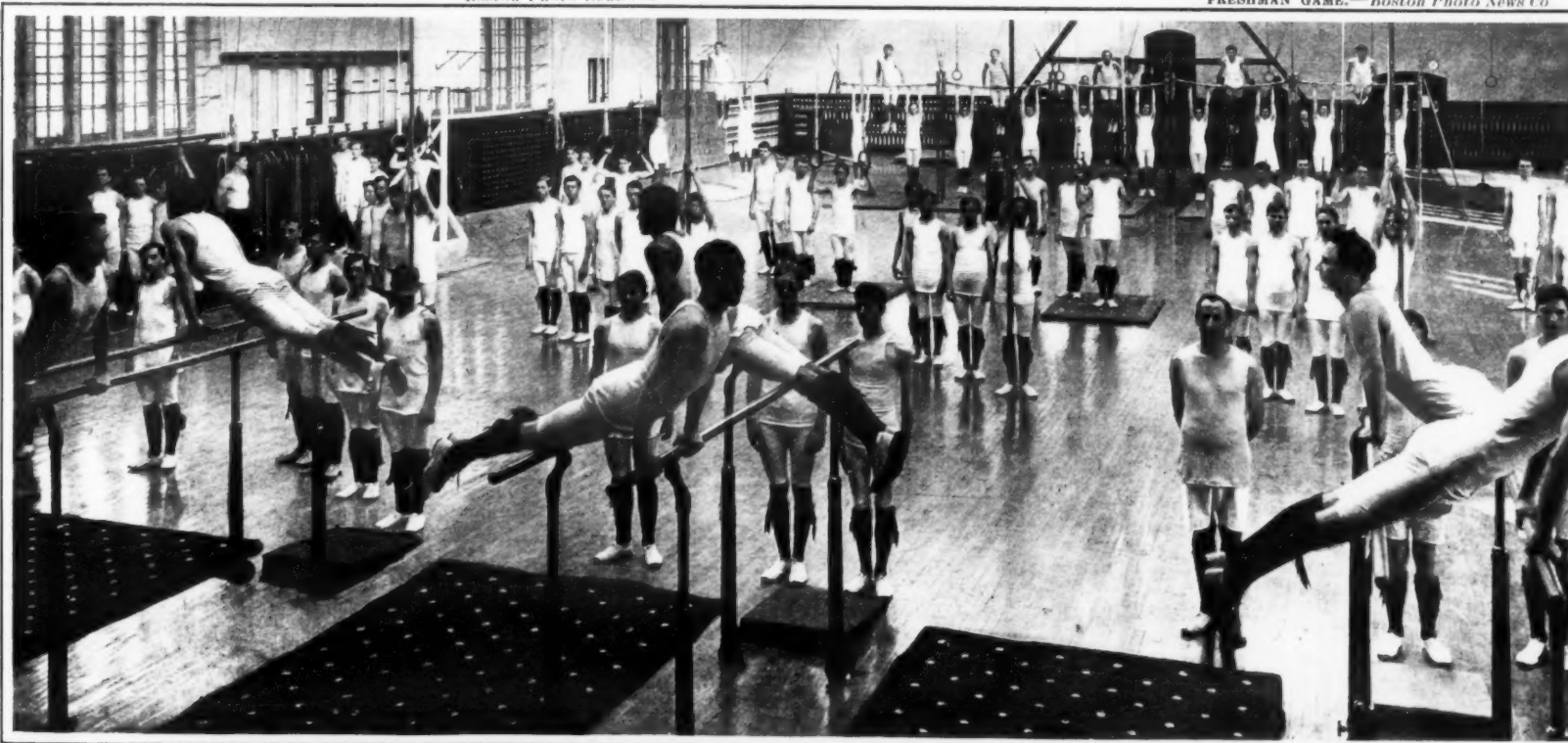
FOOTBALL TEAM OF MILLS INSTITUTE (CHINESE SCHOOL FOR BOYS) AT HONOLULU.—Moke.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT, JR. (AT LEFT), OF HARVARD, GETTING INTO THE STRENUOUS GAME BETWEEN THE YALE AND HARVARD FRESHMAN ELEVENS.
Boston Photo News Co.



YOUNG ROOSEVELT (CENTRE) HELPED TO QUARTERS AFTER HIS NOSE WAS BROKEN IN YALE-HARVARD FRESHMAN GAME.—*Boston Photo News Co.*



COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA. SCENE IN THE GYMNASIUM DURING A CLASS DRILL.—*Petree & Jones.*

VIGOROUS SPORT AND EXERCISE IN THE STUDENT WORLD.

ATHLETIC COLLEGIANS OF THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH IN CONTEST AND PRACTICE, AND A CHINESE ELEVEN IN HAWAII

THE MAN IN THE AUTO

ONE OF THE features of the Madison Square Garden show of January 13th-20th will be the largest exhibition of commercial vehicles ever shown in this country. The motor business wagons will be in the basement and forty-two exhibitors of pleasure cars will be on the main floor, the tire and accessory makers' exhibits being in the concert hall and balconies and on elevated platforms. At last the exhibits will be housed and framed in a setting, and in a manner worthy of the product and patrons. Heretofore our shows have been a heterogeneous mass of color without rhyme or reason. Gold and white will be the decorative scheme of the building, which will resemble an Italian garden scene. More than 12,000 yards of celestial blue bunting will form a canopy overhead, and to this bunting will be attached 27,000 gilt stars of different sizes. Over 5,000 yards of gold and bronze carpet, made especially for the occasion, will cover the floor space of the exhibition, conforming to the general color scheme. The Fourth Avenue or eastern end of the garden will be covered by a scenic representation 100 feet wide, carried on a white staff arcade.

THE AMERICAN Automobile Association, at a recent meeting of its board of directors, decided upon the creation of a routes and maps committee, the chairman of which will be Asa Goddard, former president of the Worcester Automobile Club. This com-



AMERICAN AUTO GOING UP THE FAMOUS RICHELIEU STAIRWAY (377 STEPS) AT ODESSA, RUSSIA.
Photograph taken just before the recent massacre.

mittee will be considered a subdivision of the national touring committee, and a systematic plan for perfecting and revising the information concerning the main routes of motor travel, with official hotel and garage appointments, will be put into operation. Mr. Goddard will tour in various parts of the country, and the first routes to be arranged will be in New England territory. It is the intention of the A. A. A. to perfect its touring bureau, so that when the 1906 season begins it will be prepared to supply members with all kinds of definite information. A resolution was

closed electric cars are being largely used for town use instead of horse-drawn coaches is shown by the fact that over thirty-one electric cars of single make were registered. The total registration in New York State to December 1st was 23,650, and in New Jersey 14,275. The official reports of Appraiser Whitehead, of the United States customs service, show that from January 1st, 1905, to December 1st, inclusive, 986 automobiles were imported at New York at the aggregate appraised value of \$3,800,000.

ALEX SCHWALBACH.

adopted strongly favoring national aid in the construction of public highways.

THE MOUNTED police cycle squad and the men of the auto in New York have come to know each other a great deal better of late than heretofore, and hence we have little to complain of regarding the pernicious activity of the mounted officers. Hold-ups are not so frequent, but warnings of control are, and as these warnings are imperative, they compel a slow-up without arrest where the offense is not serious and not dangerous to other road users.

NOVEMBER WAS another great month for the automobile trade in New York State, over four hundred and nine cars being registered with the secretary of state at Albany, N. Y. Of these, 342 were of American make and sixty-seven of foreign make. A great percentage of the American cars were of the runabout type. That

CONGRATULATIONS AND REMINISCENCES

EDITOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY: Your anniversary number is superb in every respect, especially in its reminiscences, and, together with the fac-simile reprint of the first number of December 15th, 1855, is of very great permanent interest. You are to be congratulated upon your excellent work of comparison between then and now, and especially for your service in the past decade in bringing LESLIE'S WEEKLY up to its present state of preeminence.

Noting the article in the early number on spiritualism, and particularly the lecture of the celebrated scientist, Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, in Broadway Tabernacle, November 24th, 1855, I am reminded of an incident occurring twenty-five years later in which Dr. Hare also played a part in spiritualistic communication with his father. It appears, from FRANK LESLIE'S report of Dr. Hare's lecture, that he was first confirmed in his belief in spiritualism by the results of his experiments with a revolving disk alphabet invented by himself, so operated as, in his opinion, to preclude imposture, and by means of which he believed he had established direct communication with his deceased parent. In the course of the experiment the spirit first indicated his presence by causing the index on the disk to show "yes" in response to a question, and the initials of the spirit then being called for, the index pointed to "R. H." Dr. Hare then asked, "What, my father?" whereupon the word "yes" at once appeared. His departed father afterward said in reply to questions that he was happy, and that Dr. Hare's mother and sister were with him; but, alas! when the spirit was asked, "Is my brother with you?" the word "no" was spelled out on the disk. We are left to conjecture where the brother was located, and whether or not he was happy. One is also led to wonder why communications from the spirit world as uniformly reported in cases of spiritualistic manifestations are so lacking in intelligence and utility, and, as a rule, so silly and inane.

The later incident to which I refer was in 1880, and occurred under these conditions: Shortly after the Civil War, Congress ordered the issue of letters patent to Charles Grafton Page, covering a very important invention, which, under the patent law, could not be granted to him because, when he made the invention, or discovery, he was filling the office of commissioner of patents. The patent covers broadly the use in the Morse telegraph of a combination of the armature of a relay magnet and an adjustable spring, the function of which was to pull the armature away from the magnet in the intervals of no current. This principle was all controlling, and, suffice it to say, no telegraph line could be operated without it. The Western Union Company, so it was said, had bought the Page patent for \$100,000 for telegraph purposes, and the Game-

well Fire-alarm Telegraph Company had secured the right for fire alarms. An infringement suit against the Holmes Burglar-alarm Telegraph Company had just been decided in favor of the Western Union Company, when Jay Gould started the American Union Telegraph Company to compete with the Western Union.

The latter company promptly sued its new rival, with which I was at the time associated, and asked the court for an injunction, which, if granted, would have thwarted Gould's far-seeing plans. He retained David Dudley Field, John F. Dillon, and other celebrated counsel to defend the American Union Company. Stephen D. Field, son of Judge Field, of the Supreme Court, and a noted electrical engineer, devised a plan to avoid the Page patent, and many other inventors submitted ideas, but none of them was wholly effective, and Gould's case seemed hopeless. Our experts searched old books and records, hoping to discover anticipation, and finally unearthed a publication about 1845, giving an account of a demonstration in Philadelphia before a class of students by Dr. Robert Hare, the father of Dr. Hare, the spiritualist, who was present at his father's lecture. The experiment was intended to show the principle of the attraction of an armature by a relay magnet, discovered in 1832 by Professor Joseph Henry, who was the real inventor of the telegraph, Morse's invention, great as it was in its future usefulness and world-wide application, simply covering the well-known "dot-and-dash alphabet." Old Dr. Hare showed his students a steelyard balance with a good-sized magnet on one end of the scale, and by moving the index, the strength of the magnet in pounds was ascertained. Here was, it seemed to us, the equivalent of the Page patent, and an anticipation of his important and useful discovery over twenty years before the date of the patent.

Inquiry for Dr. Hare resulted in finding that he was then (1880) at Cape May, and we sent our expert, Mr. William Hadden, by first train to interview him and obtain his evidence to submit to the court. Mr. Hadden reported his conference with Dr. Hare, who was then quite old, and who said that he remembered his father's experiments with the steel-yards, but not clearly, and if he were allowed a little time he would refresh his recollection. Accordingly, Mr. Hadden waited, with anxiety mixed with hope, and when Dr. Hare sent for him the following day he felt sure of a successful visit. When they met, Dr. Hare opened the conversation by saying that since Mr. Hadden's first call he had talked with his (Dr. Hare's) father. This information was a great surprise to Mr. Hadden, who knew nothing of Dr. Hare's spiritualistic beliefs; and when the doctor went on to say that he had asked his old father about the 1845

experiments, and that he had replied that he could not say for a certainty just what they consisted of, Mr. Hadden concluded he was in the company of an insane person, and, at the earliest opportunity, withdrew, feeling that, even if Dr. Hare had clearly remembered the vital circumstance, and had been willing to testify, the plaintiff's counsel would have proved the incompetency of the testimony.

A few months after this occurrence Gould and Vanderbilt settled the Page patent question by agreeing to a consolidation of the American Union and Western Union Telegraph interests, which, in all probability, was hastened, to some extent, by Dr. Hare's inability to obtain from his father's spirit definite information on the subject of the early experiments with a magnet in 1845.

Yours truly,
D. H. BATES.

Malaria ???

GENERALLY THAT IS NOT THE TROUBLE.

PERSONS WITH a susceptibility to malarial influences should beware of coffee, which has a tendency to load up the liver with bile.

A lady writes from Denver that she suffered for years from chills and fever which at last she learned were mainly produced by the coffee she drank.

"I was also grievously afflicted with headaches and indigestion," she says, "which I became satisfied were likewise largely due to the coffee I drank. Six months ago I quit its use altogether and began to drink Postum Food Coffee, with the gratifying result that my headaches have disappeared, my digestion has been restored, and I have not had a recurrence of chills and fever for more than three months. I have no doubt that it was Postum that brought me this relief, for I have used no medicine while this improvement has been going on." (It was really relief from congestion of the liver caused by coffee.)

"My daughter has been as great a coffee drinker as I, and for years was afflicted with terrible sick headaches, which often lasted for a week at a time. She is a brain-worker, and excessive application together with the headaches began to affect her memory most seriously. She found no help in medicines, and the doctor frankly advised her to quit coffee and use Postum.

"For more than four months she has not had a headache—her mental faculties have grown more active and vigorous, and her memory has been restored.

"No more tea, coffee or drugs for us, so long as we can get Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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THE STORY OF MONEY. No. 2

CASH—THE LIFE-BLOOD OF THE MONEY SYSTEM

BY GILSON WILLETS



IN THE previous chapter of this story of money the financial system of the nation was compared to the physical system of the human body, with the national treasury as the heart, the banks as the arteries, and cash as the life-blood. That chapter told of the banks as the arteries, and of the billions that flowed through them. The present chapter tells of the cash whence we derive our financial life, the actual currency in gold, silver, and paper that makes us the richest of peoples.

Cash, then, is to a country what blood is to one of its inhabitants—it is strength. A nation with a thin purse is like an individual with thin blood—anæmic. Cuba, the poorest of nations in hard cash, is anæmic. Cuba needs the tonic called capital. The United States and France, the richest of nations in real money, are in constant danger of rush of blood to the head—blind staggers, as it were. France, especially, is a nation of investors. The French are glad to be bled financially, for their own good. Hence, what more natural than that anæmic nations should come to the United States and to France for the tonic their money systems require, the capital that is life-blood and strength?

Wise nations, like wise men, act upon Shakespeare's advice: "Put money in thy purse." We of the United States have been putting money in our purse so continually for so many years that we are now the world's banker, and the American metropolis is the hub of the earth's financial wheel. The ease with which foreign loans have been placed in New York in recent years—without the slightest disturbance of our money markets—attests our remarkable financial strength. This tale of American cash, there-

fifth of all the cash in gold in the world is stored in New York alone. This gold, this symbol and synonym for wealth, comes, like all things else, from the ground, from mines. Here, again, we lead all nations,



MR. HERMAN A. METZ,

Comptroller, New York City, formerly president Guardian Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, director Borough Bank, of Brooklyn, and director Guardian Trust Co., of New York.—Copyright, 1905, by Pirie MacDonald.

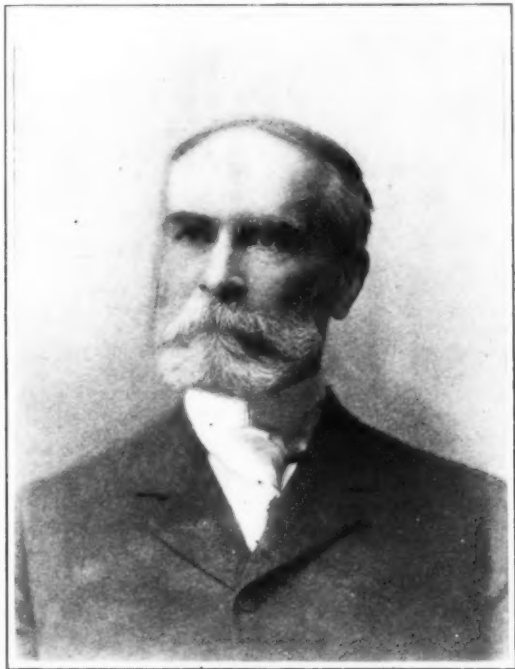
for we ourselves produce one-third of all the gold of the earth, as we produce one-third of all the silver. Our chief contributors to this product are the mines of Colorado, South Dakota, California, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico, and Alaska. Consider merely Cripple Creek! As under a magician's wand that region has in fourteen years developed until it now covers at least 130 square miles, with many cities and towns connected one with another by rail. Here is an earnest, sober population engaged in the business of extracting precious metals from the mountains to the tune, some years, of \$25,000,000. So much for the work of man in securing the raw material for money.

Now for the mints and assay offices, the places where money is literally manufactured, the places where the raw material from the mines is turned into actual cash. The manufacture of money begins at the very mouth of the mines and ends at the doors of the treasury vaults. The crude bullion, the unrefined metal from mountain and from river placer, passes directly into the hands of government officials, who ship the product to the assay offices. At these

lion is refined and turned into what is called standard metal. The metal, as it is run into ingots, must contain nine parts of gold or silver and one part of copper. These ingots are then passed to the coiner, who rolls them into strips the exact thickness of the coins desired. The blanks for the coins are cut out of these strips by a powerful machine as easily as the cook cuts biscuits out of a layer of dough. Then the blanks are delivered to the stamping-rooms, where every kind of coin, from the dime to the double-eagle, comes forth, bright and shining, as legal tender.

Nothing is so deceptive in weight as gold. The average man cannot lift a bar of gold of the size of a loaf of bread. It is such bars as this that are brought to the assay office. But besides such bars you may bring old or mutilated coins, solid silverware, and jewelry. Lots of less than \$100 in value, however, are not accepted. The charge for assaying a lot worth \$100 is \$1.25. In other words, the man who makes a discovery of gold or silver does not have to go to a private concern to have his wealth tested. The nearest government assay office will do that for him without fear or favor. Such is the very first step in the literal making of money.

Whatever you take to an assay office is melted separately. Your melted "deposit" is then poured into a mould and stamped with a number. A tiny chip from your "deposit" is weighed upon scales capable of weighing a hair. The weighed sample is the "assay." Having thus determined the value of the whole "deposit," the assay office now pays the depositor in bars or cash, minus the charge for assaying. The whole operation does not usually take more than two hours. But when your deposit has once



MR. CORCELLUS HUBBARD HACKETT,

President of the Bank of the Metropolis, and senior member of the firm of Hackett, Carhart & Co.—*Almanac*.

fore, bespeaks the invulnerability of the national American pocket-book. The United States is the Cæsar of the nations. Ours is the Hercules of the money systems of the world. All nations get their tonic at Uncle Sam's Sign of the S.

Let us see how much actual cash there is in the pocketbooks of various nations and understand, by comparison, how rich we really are. The total stock of money, in gold, silver, and uncovered paper, in the whole world amounts, in round figures, to twelve billions of dollars. In the United States the total stock of money amounts to about two billions. Hence, we have in our own purse one-sixth of all the cash of the globe. These figures—and this is a fact which must be emphasized—do not represent the wealth of nations. Far from it. These figures represent merely the available hard cash. Divide this hard cash of the earth among the inhabitants thereof, and each man, woman, and child would have \$10. But divide the hard cash of the United States among the people thereof and each one of us would have \$25. And here is one respect in which the people of a foreign country would have the better of us, individually. Were each nation to divide its cash among its own people, each living human being in France would have \$35, or \$10 more than each person in our country under similar circumstances. Meantime, the divided cash of Great Britain would give each Briton only \$18; in Germany the cash per capita would amount to only \$17; Russia \$8, and Japan \$3, while in Cuba each person would get only a \$2 bill.

Of the world's twelve billions in cash two billions are right here in the United States. And one-twenty-



GENERAL THOMAS L. WATSON,

Banker and broker, New York and Connecticut.—*Ames*.

offices the bullion is melted and assayed; its value is thus determined and payment made. Then the product is shipped to one of the coinage mints—Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans. Here the bul-



MR. PERCIVAL KUHNE,

Of the banking firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, New York City.

been paid for it belongs, of course, to the government. It is then melted and cast into bars worth about four thousand dollars to eight thousand dollars, and paid out for other deposits or sent to the mint for coinage.

So pervasive is the gold dust arising from these operations that floor-sweepings, ashes and the working clothes of the artisans are burned and assayed for a further gold residuum, which is sold to outside smelters. The total value of a year's sweepings have sometimes amounted to \$30,000 in a single assay office. The employees soon come to regard gold or silver in bulk merely as commodities, not thinking of the money value. The presence of \$75,000,000 in golden bars does not worry or excite them in the least. It is not till the metal is turned into coin at the mint that the literal money madness of mankind begins.

Once the gold bars are ready for the cutting-press—at the mint—they are fed continuously between punches that cut out the round outline of each coin. After all the coins are cleaned, each one is weighed separately, in order to make sure that its weight is exactly that required by law. Girls do the weighing on scales on which a difference of 1-500th of a grain is noted. The coins are then stamped, carefully counted, and packed in canvas bags to be stored in vaults until needed for circulation as cash. Such, in brief, is the process by which this nation got its present billion dollars in cash in gold, and its \$650,000,000 in cash in silver.

What about our \$350,000,000 in cash in paper money—in greenbacks? Close to the Washington Monument, at the national capital, there is an enor-

Continued on page 20.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper,"

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THE RECENT sudden and unexpected failure of three financial institutions in Chicago led to two conclusions, each very different from the other. The first and most natural conclusion was that the failures indicated the inherent weakness of the financial condition. The second conclusion was that the promptness and completeness with which the difficulty was met by the other banking institutions of Chicago indicated the soundness of our financial system. The public will accept one or the other of these conclusions according to the attitude it may assume toward the stock market. Those who believe, as many conservative bankers have long believed, that no market is strong enough to survive a long-continued stringency in the financial world, will find in the collapse of the Chicago financier and his three institutions the best evidence of the logic of their position. Those who are busily engaged on the bull side of the stock market will insist that if such a blow can be taken so easily the financial situation must be much stronger than has generally been believed.

During the past year we have had a number of failures of banks and banking concerns scattered in various parts of the country. They have had considerable significance, but the collapse in Chicago is the most serious of all. That it was not more serious was due entirely to the secrecy and rapidity with which the clearing-house banks of that great city met and acted. Has it occurred to any one that this very secrecy and celerity clearly disclose the great peril of the situation—a peril that would have led up to a panic but for the mode of action, as well as the action itself, of the Chicago banks? Is this a healthy situation? The Chicago banks that failed had made unwarranted advances on unmarketable collateral. How many other banks and trust companies in Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other large cities have similar loans? Is it a fact, as a leading banker of New York City recently told me, that some trust companies have been paying higher rates of interest than the savings banks, simply because they had to keep their deposits as they were unable to call in loans, or sell the collateral on which the loans were made?

Suppose that tight money continues; that gold exports add to the dangers of a critical situation; that some great operator in Wall Street over-extends himself, as Mr. Walsh did in Chicago; and that this happens at a time when similar troubles are met in Boston because of the crazy copper speculation, and possibly in one or two other great cities, where the apostles of high finance hold sway! Will there be enough clearing-houses and sufficient ready cash, and the still more essential credit, to prevent a calamitous breakdown? I sincerely hope so. Without being an alarmist, I still feel it my duty to warn my readers against plunging into the stock market too deeply at the behest of those who are blindly leading their purblind followers.

The smash in United Copper, following the Chicago excitement, and the decline in Amalgamated and two or three other stocks which are largely held up by one or two men, show how dangerous it is to speculate in such a market. The decline in United Copper wiped out those who had as much as thirty or forty per cent. margins on their purchases. There was no time to turn around. Nothing could more signally illustrate the danger of trading on margins in such a treacherous market. The immediate recovery of the stock did not help those who had bought United Copper, believing it was still bound to advance, and forgetting that it sold last year as low as \$9 a share, and early in December as low as \$40. When it advanced by leaps and bounds to \$60 and \$65, those who had looked askance at it at \$10, \$20, and \$40, began to believe that it must have merit. A modest banker showed me his memoranda book of purchases of United Copper made all the way from \$45 upward, and gave me inside information that it was to go still higher, coupling it with the suggestion that there were banks that would loan on it on a 20 per cent. margin. How many took his advice to find within three days that their 20 per cent. margin was lost twice over?

The banker to whom I refer is a man

of excellent standing, and believes what he says. He is not engaged in the disreputable business of advising other people to buy while he sells. He was perfectly honest in giving me the information, believing it was from headquarters. Perhaps it was, but, banker as he is, he did not take into account the possibility, not to say the probability, of the financial smash in Chicago. I have repeatedly said that it is the unexpected that happens, and which cuts the greatest figure always in Wall Street. It was the unexpected that happened to Rock Island. A year ago we were told that dividends on the preferred were assured. It was the unexpected that happened in Chicago Gas, which is to be put on a 5 instead of a 6 per cent. basis, though the public has been constantly told that 8 to 10 per cent. was being earned on the stock. It is a curious fact that all these bear factors come unexpectedly. No brokers' sheets or financial writers foreshadow these misfortunes to the market. They are engaged in the business of telling all the good things that are to come—most of which never happen. Yet the gullible public swallows the bait, gets hooked, and then, when thrown back into the water—for there is still plenty of water in Wall Street—once more begins to nibble, then to bite, and finally to swallow the bait. This is the continuous performance of Wall

Street, so alluring to the public, so captivating to the brokers, and so profitable to the promoters of "put-up" jobs.

I sincerely hope that 1906 will witness a continuance of our wonderful prosperity; that it will be a year of peace and plenty for all the world; that it will renew the abundance of our crops, maintain the values of our mines, and prolong the boom in the iron and steel industry, so that the luxuries of life will be within easier reach of the struggling masses than ever before. High prices are in a sense a blessing. As President Harrison once wisely remarked, "The cheap coat makes the cheap man." When prices are high and work is plentiful, and the disposition to spend is felt by all the people, there is money enough to go around, and every one who is thrifty, watchful, and active can get his share. In such a country as this, any fool can make money, but it takes a wise man to keep it; and if I am at times ultra-conservative in my advice, it is because I believe profoundly in this axiom. I feel that it is wiser for my readers to make less money in the stock market, and to keep more of what they have. I had rather miss the chance to make \$10,000 than to run the risk of losing \$1,000. Not that I do not believe in the old adage, "Nothing ventured; nothing gained." This is an excellent adage, applied to

Continued on page 19.



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COUNT OKUMA, EX-PRIME MINISTER, LEADER OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF JAPAN, AND MR. FRANK SEAMAN, OF NEW YORK, TAKEN IN COUNT OKUMA'S CONSERVATORY.

THE WONDERFUL preparedness of Japan for the war with Russia was the chief comment of the whole world less than two years ago. To-day, with peace declared, it will be found that an equal preparation has been made for the commercial and industrial rivalry with all of the nations that must follow. One of the characteristics of the war has been the work of a large group of men to hold the industrial situation intact in order that no time might be lost in engaging the nation to the fullest in the work of building up not only its own country, but also the newly acquired territory.

Throughout the war Count Okuma, the leader of the progressive party and ex-prime minister, had been preaching to the people and telling them that it is not by war that a nation becomes great, but by the fruits of work and industry. Before them he has continually kept the object of the war, namely, the peace and industrial development of the Orient. Working with him have been the leaders of commerce, the "captains of industry," who are shown in the accompanying photograph, taken in the garden of Count Inouye, at Tokio, on the occasion of a ceremonial tea and dinner. Count Inouye and Marquis Ito are, perhaps, the Mikado's closest and most intimate advisers, and represent the present government, although holding no official position in Japan.

The ceremonial tea and dinner at which the accompanying photograph was taken was given by Count Inouye in honor of Mr. Frank Seaman, of New York, and shows the American guest in Japanese native costume. Mr. Seaman spent two months in Japan during the past summer. As a representative business man of New York, he was warmly received by these representative business men and statesmen of Japan, with both of whom the objects were identical—to express the friendliness existing between the two nations and to put themselves more closely in touch with American business methods. For, just as Japan learned much from us in the art of war, so is she anxious to build up a system of business ethics and practice that will partake of all that is best in ours.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 18.

general business, but, applied to Wall Street, it is a dangerous rule to follow, for the simple reason that the cards are stacked and the dice loaded. The outsider is too often at the mercy of the insider. There are times when even the insider is caught, but there are no times when the outsider is not the victim.

It is useless to venture predictions regarding the new year. Meteorologists say that we are at the end of a wet cycle, and at the beginning of a series of dry years. If this should be true, the chances of a hot, dry summer are greater than those of a good, agricultural year. I know of no interest that would benefit by such a summer, excepting possibly that engaged in the manufacture and sale of ice. Sociologists predict that this will be a year in which the masses of the people in all lands will be stirred to greater unrest than ever. We all know that, especially in a free country like this, high wages following prosperity inspire a disposition to demand still higher wages and lesser hours of labor. The struggle between the employers' and the printers' union over the question of an eight-hour day, now upon us, may be the first of many similar struggles in other lines of industry that are to come. They will surely follow if the printers' union wins its fight. Whether the threatened contest in the mining regions will develop

as fiercely as it did a few years ago, no one can predict. The conciliatory tone of both sides is encouraging, but this may change at any moment. The far-reaching effects of a strike in the coal and coke regions, especially in the iron and steel industry, I need not dwell on. But a setback to the prosperity of this great industry, if it were followed by a bad season for the crops, would bring about a complete change in the entire industrial and financial situation.

It is much better to hope that the prophets of evil will fail in their prophecies than to hope that they will succeed. Whatever may be the fate of the year as a whole, it is quite certain that greater conservatism is bound to prevail in the opening months of the new year in financial circles; that the lesson taught by the Chicago collapse will be studied by bankers in all the other great cities, nor will its effects be lightly passed over. They will be felt for some time. If the misfortune of Chicago teaches a lesson of prudence and carefulness to the bankers of Wall Street, it will be worth all that it has cost.

"R." Chicago: I think well of C. C. C. and St. L., and also of Texas Pacific, and Southern Pacific preferred.

"Torpid," Chicago: I know nothing at all about the property, no reports are available, and the shares are not dealt in on any of our exchanges.

"D." New York: 1. No accurate information is available, and I am inclined to question whether the property has much value. 2. I can get no report on the Utah Nevada Mining Company. I do not recommend the purchase of the stock.

"McC." Sioux Falls, So. Dak.: The office of the company is at 11 Broadway, New York, and I advise you to write directly to the secretary for the information you seek. You will have greater right to ask it as a stockholder than I would as an outsider.

"Alder," Canton: I have never seen the property, and can only draw conclusions from what those who are familiar with that field of development say regarding it. One of these, in whom I have considerable confidence, speaks well of it, and believes it has a future.

"H." Suffield, Conn.: I know of no reason why Tamarack has not held its own. It sold in 1905 as low as 101, and as high as 110. It is benefiting largely by the increased price of copper, but in late years the percentage of copper in its rock has been diminishing. As to the results of the work on shaft 5, I am not informed. As a stockholder, you have a right to ask the company directly for this information, and the company ought to give it to you frankly and honestly.

"R." Pittsburg: I do not see that anything is left for the stockholders of Standard Rope and Twine, in view of the fact that the charter has been dissolved, and that a new company is to be incorporated which makes no provision for the \$12,000,000 of common stock. The stockholders have not been fairly treated by the company, but whether they have waited too long before asserting their rights is a question for a lawyer to answer.

"Shores," Va.: 1. The last report of Western Union did not make as encouraging an exhibit of earnings as those of previous quarters. The surplus is largely a book surplus. The stock has been a continuous dividend-payer for many years, and for that reason is favorably regarded, though speculation has not been attracted to it for some time. Formerly it had been one of the most active stocks on the list. 2. Not unless the entire market has a severe reaction. 3. Between 30 and 40. 4. No, not at present.

"A." New York: 1. Greene Gold suspended dividends after a couple of payments, and the reports received from it were very contradictory. No satisfactory statement has yet been made, but so far as I can learn, its prospects are not encouraging. 2. The Mitchell Mining Company owns properties so remotely situated that it is difficult to obtain information from them excepting what the officers of the company themselves choose to give. The price

of the stock seems to be manipulated. Intrinsically I believe that Greene-Gold-Silver (not Greene Gold) has greater value.

"S." Brooklyn: While there is nothing in the talk of the Street to indicate the reason for the advance in International Paper common, speculative gamblers may think they find in its comparatively low price an opportunity to do what they have done with other industrial common shares of the non-dividend-paying class, and that is to advance them for the purpose of selling at a profit. International Paper common formerly paid dividends, and it is said that insiders still have heavy holdings of it. They may be interested in advancing the price. It would be well to be careful, therefore, before taking the short side.

"Heminway." 1. Speculatively, Utah Apex, in spite of its heavy capitalization, and the fact that the par value is only \$5, is regarded favorably, but from the investment standpoint, Greene Con. Copper should have the preference, as the latter is already on a dividend-paying basis. 2. American Pneumatic is pretty heavily capitalized, and has only been running a few years, and suspended dividends on the preferred in January, 1902. Recently, it has been decided to renew the dividends. The preferred would be the better purchase. 3. Int. Mer. Marine would be helped by the passage of the ship subsidy bill now before Congress, as well as by increasing prosperity of the shipping interests. What Congress will do with the subsidy bill is uncertain. I called attention to the speculative value of this stock a year ago when it sold much lower.

"W." New Haven: 1. The Mogollon has a capital of \$1,250,000 in full-paid non-assessable shares of \$1 each, but 325,000 shares are still in the treasury. The bonds amount to only \$200,000, and are a first mortgage on the entire property. They pay 6 per cent., and run five years. With each bond, 50 per cent. of stock is given without further charge. The company expects to retire all the bonds within two years, as it has a right to do, and recent developments, I am told, justify the hope of dividends on the stock. Over \$500,000 has already been spent on the development of the mines, and the ore in sight is said to be five times the amount of the bond issue. 2. I could not give you a list of all the properties. You will find it in the illustrated booklet of the Mogollon. It will be sent you without charge if you will mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and address Thomas J. Curran, 290 Broadway, N. Y. 3. The Lead Company's stock is not quoted on our exchanges, and I know nothing about it.

Continued on page 22.

Rich Gold Strike in Oregon.

ONE OF THE most important strikes of the season was made public last evening when Manager Wright announced that the long cross-cut tunnel at the Blue Bird had reached vein 5, and, after thoroughly testing the ores, average values of \$6.24 per ton across ten feet, and \$20.10 per ton across two feet, had been obtained. The vein was first reached Wednesday evening at a point about 1,400 feet from the portal of the tunnel, and to date has been driven through, showing a clean width of twelve feet between well-defined walls with the above values after an exhaustive sampling and re-checking. Of what great importance the strike is to the district will be fully dwelt upon in next issue, the pleasing information of its occurrence having reached the paper just as it was going to press. Instructions were 'phoned Superintendent Gleeson to increase the force and begin drifts both ways, as at the point intercepted the vein has backs of over 700 feet, and the size of the ore body and values predict a continuous run.—Sumpter (Ore.) Blue Mountain American, December 16, 1905.

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You who are waiting don't know what you miss. There are plenty to tell you if you would ask, for millions have already used it. Some use it to get well; some to keep well. Some to cure germ diseases; some as a tonic. You will use it as they do, when you learn what the product does. And you will then regret that you delayed so long.

What Liquozone Is.

The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to so fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had

been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we offered to supply the first bottle free in every disease that required it. And over one million dollars have been spent to announce and fulfill this offer.

The result is that 11,000,000 bottles have been used, mostly in the past two years. To-day there are countless cured ones, scattered everywhere, to tell what Liquozone has done.

But so many others need it that this offer is published still. In late years science has traced scores of diseases to germ attacks. Old remedies do not apply to them. We wish to show those sick ones—at our cost—what Liquozone can do.

Where It Applies.

These are the diseases in which Liquozone has been most employed. In these it has earned its widest reputation. In all of these troubles we supply the first bottle free. And in all—no matter how difficult—we offer each user a two months' further test without the risk of a penny.

Asthma
Abscess—Anemia
Bronchitis
Blood Poison
Bowel Troubles
Coughs—Colds
Consumption
Contagious Diseases
Cancer—Catarrh
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Dyspepsia—Dandruff
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fever—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Hay Fever—Influenza
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Malaria—Neuralgia
Piles—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:

Kidney Troubles
Liver Troubles
Stomach Troubles
Women's Diseases
Fever, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicate a germ attack.
In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing remarkable results.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

.....

W 310 Give full address—write plainly.

Note that this offer applies to new users only.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.



YOU can obtain G.W. "E'astle" Book Cases fitted with bevel plate glass, leaded glass, or plain glass doors, and with panel ends or plain ends.

There is practically no limit to the varied and artistic arrangements that can be made with these units, which embody the best material, finish and mechanical construction.

All units controlled by our patent non-binding door equalizer. Obtainable from authorized agents in nearly one thousand cities. Where not represented we ship on approval, freight paid.

Write for Catalogue G 105

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI.

Branch New York, 350-382 Broadway.
Stores: BOSTON, 91-93 Federal St.
CHICAGO, 224-228 Wabash Ave.

A Big Bundle of Books.

Send one dollar and we will forward you a generous supply of back numbers of *Leslie's Weekly*—a most satisfying mental dinner—with an ample and appetizing dessert of *factets* and other light reading. A nice present to your country friends, a royal feast for yourself, or a regular bonanza for the children on a rainy day.

We will also send a fifty-cent bundle, or a twenty-five-cent bundle upon receipt of remittance. Address Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

\$3 a Day Sure

Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$1.50 per day—work, absolutely sure. Write at once.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1359 Detroit, Mich.

Mining Companies

Will please send their prospectuses to "Investor," care *Leslie's Weekly*, 225 Fourth Ave., New York City....

The Best
Advertising
Medium is
Leslie's Weekly

Special Prizes for Photos.

The attention of amateur photographers is called to three new special prizes offered by *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. A prize of \$10 will be awarded for the best picture of a typical boy's room; a prize of \$10 for the most striking photo of a girl's apartment; and a prize of \$10 for the most pleasing picture of a decorated household "den." These are unusually attractive contests, and they should arouse the artistic ambition of all our many hundreds of contributing cameramen.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* become its property and therefore will not be returned.

Our amateur prize photo contest has long been one of the successful features of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. The publishers have decided to establish an additional contest in which professionals, too, may take part. *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* will give a prize of \$10 for the best picture with news value furnished by any amateur or professional. For every other news picture accepted for use \$2 will be paid. All photographs should be accompanied by a very brief statement of the events depicted, for explanation but not for publication.

N.B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly," 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

The Story of Money.

Continued from page 17.

mous red-brick building known as the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Hundreds of persons are employed here making our paper money. It is the best equipped plant of the kind in the world, and the largest. It contains rooms to which visitors are never admitted. Here are conducted secret operations known only to a few persons. The government would show citizens through these rooms gladly if it were not for a certain occupation known as counterfeiting. Thus, under the strictest supervision of the government, greenbacks are produced.

The manufacture of paper money in other respects, too, is a complicated and expensive process. Besides the secret processes there are used many machines which only a few persons are allowed to see. In order to render counterfeiting impossible, elaborate designs are adopted. The work of engraving the dies from which bills are made is divided among a number of engravers, each of whom has his specialty, and is not allowed to learn any other branch of the money-making business.

The fibre paper on which currency notes are printed is manufactured especially for the government by a Massachusetts concern. It costs forty-three cents a pound. The short silk threads, which are its most distinguishing marks, are introduced at a certain point in a manner unknown outside the factory, this forming the greatest insurance against successful counterfeiting.

When shipped from the paper mill each sheet has been counted twice. Yet, upon their receipt at Washington, all the sheets are again counted twice, and examined to see that they contain no flaws. This work is done by women. Then, after the sheets are printed, after they have become real money, they are counted twenty-eight times more. If a single sheet is missing all employees in the handling and counting rooms are obliged to remain until the matter is explained. If the missing sheet is not found or accounted for the clerks in the room to which the loss has been traced are obliged to make good among themselves the value of the sheet. So stringent, indeed, are the rules in the paper-money-making departments that no employee is allowed to leave the building in which the paper money is handled without a pass certifying that he or she has accounted for all paper handled. Thus paper and printer's ink become cash. The total of such paper money in circulation in this country today is \$1,750,000,000. This includes, of course, gold and silver certificates, national and bank notes, treasury notes, United States notes, and currency notes.

But, though in circulation, where is all this gold and silver coin? all this paper money? all this cash? Rockefeller cannot carry half a billion dollars in his trousers' pockets. A man worth a mere half a thousand dollars does not keep it in his house. Hetty Green does not carry her millions with her back and forth to Hoboken on the ferry-boat. President Stillman does not take the capital of the National City Bank home with him. No! the nation's cash, like the individual's life-blood, is invisible. It is stored. It lies in the vaults of the country; stored, yet it fulfills its duties, performs its functions; that is, it keeps life in the financial body of the nation.

One-third of a billion of our cash is stored in New York alone. In this city is the greatest strong-box in the whole world—the vault of the clearing house. In this strong-box and in the sub-treasury is stored the sum of \$200,000,000 in cash. Another \$100,000,000 is stored in other vaults throughout the city. That strong-box of the New York clearing house is the only treasure chest of its kind in the world, and by far the best, exceeding in security the vaults of the government at Washington and those of the Bank of England in London. That great chest is entirely inclosed in an underground apartment forty by fifty feet in size and twenty feet high, and is at all times brilliantly lighted by electric bulbs. Thus the walls of the treasure chest are entirely free from contact on top and sides, while on the bottom there is no contact save at the four corners where it is attached to the ground by piers.

The larger part of our cash, then, is stored, and only a small part is actually in the pockets of the people. As the cash in the vaults is called for, it is trans-

ferred. Thus, while individuals may spend their money and "go broke," the money of the nation remains and sustains national life. It is man, not his cash, that perishes. Empires may fall, but the money market goes on forever. Russia may topple over as an empire to-morrow, but her \$909,000,000 in cash will remain. Five billions of dollars in cash are hidden in Russian churches. Get that cash into circulation and the Russian peasant would have new life. Countless millions of dollars are buried in India. Get that buried cash into circulation and the people of India would throw off lethargy as though born again.

For cash is a tonic. Cash is strength. We Americans are the strongest nation to-day because we have, in cash, \$600,000,000 more than any other one nation. For the maintenance of our strength, however, individually as well as a nation, we must look to our bankers and our financiers, who form the health department in charge of our national money system.

Mining Notes of Special Interest.

MINERAL PRODUCTS are so abundant and varied in the United States that the figures almost stagger belief. Every day adds to the grand total. Recent tests made by government mineralogists at Portland, Ore., of the black sands of the Snake and Columbia rivers show them to be of good value, containing gold, platinum, and other metals in paying quantities. Besides, they are rich in iron of the best sort for making the finest of spring steel. Nothing excels it for hair-springs for watches and edged tools of high grade. Millions of tons are contained in the beds of the rivers named.

ONE OF THE most picturesque adjuncts of our frontier civilization is the miner's boom camp. 'Forty-niners love to talk of the magical appearance of towns when gold was discovered in California, and the mushroom growth of Dawson in the Klondike region is one of the wonders of a later period. The most recent example of rapid development is found in the metropolis of the new Katishna diggings in Alaska. This strenuous little city, appropriately enough, has been named Roosevelt. It is quite prosperous, with its one hundred cabins and 500 people who are employed in various ways in earning a livelihood. It is estimated that there are 1,000 people in the district, and many more are arriving daily to engage in winter prospecting and mining.

FINANCIERS AND students who see in the stupendous increase of the world's activities larger demands for gold for use as money and in the arts have been reassured by the recent report of the Director of the Mint showing an increase of \$22,000,000 in the world's output of gold in 1904. The figures for the year are placed at \$347,150,700. The greatest gain is in South Africa, which country alone shows an increase of \$13,000,000. This includes the Transvaal district, which the report designates as the most important gold field in the world. The United States gained \$7,000,000, while Australia's contribution was reduced slightly. In view of present developments in well-known fields, the director thinks it reasonable to predict that the output of 1905 will exceed that of 1904 by \$25,000,000, with another gain probably in 1906. Commenting on the influence of higher cost upon the gold-mining industry itself, the report declares that it depends upon the marginal profits realized, and these vary with almost every mine. "Although some items of mining cost have increased," the report concludes, "the tendency on the whole is still downward." Improvements in mechanical appliances and metallurgical methods have so far more than offset the influences making for higher cost.

For a tenacious and persistent Cough, Piso's Cure for Consumption is an effectual remedy. 25c.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

By an original and improved method of constructing the frame, the far-famed Sohmer Piano acquires extraordinary strength, and is enabled to sustain the enormous tensional strain of the strings.

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HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE



THIS TRADE-MARK
REPRESENTS THE
HIGHEST STANDARD
OF EXCELLENCE, THE
AMERICAN GENTLE-
MAN'S WHISKEY.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SONS, Baltimore, Md.

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Use the Perfect Vacuum Massage Instrument; new invention, no rubber bulb. Better than the usual \$55.00 machine; easily handled, readily applied. It is the ONLY instrument that opens the pores and applies germicide under alternate vacuum and pressure, thus working in the curative. \$1.00 buys it. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Use it in your business, and also sell it to your customers at \$2.00 each. Send your order today to GAYNOR & MITCHELL, C. St., Bridgeport, Conn.

POULTRY PAYS

If you get the right start, the right eggs or fowls and the right materials to work with. Our complete poultry guide pictures and describes all breeds, gives incubating, brooding and feeding directions. It lists Thoroughbred Fowls and Eggs, Incubators, brooders, poultry ration and everything needed for profit. All at lowest prices and all guaranteed satisfactory or your money back. Send for Free Book for 10 cents postage.



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Advertise in Leslie's Weekly



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This picture, handsomely printed in embossed style on heavy coated paper, natural color, in a warm black half-tone tint, with wide margin, suitable to frame, passe-partout or mount, size 12 1/2 x 17, sent upon receipt of price, fifty cents. Address Picture Department, Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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A scientific remedy which has been skillfully and successfully administered by medical specialists for the past 25 years.

At the following Keeley Institutes:

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ets now on sale. For rates,
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W. A. Garrett, G. M.
W. C. Rineason, G. P. A.
Cincinnati, O.



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We will send this beautiful calendar, exquisitely colored and mounted on an ivy-green mat, 13 1/4 x 19, to any address in the United States upon receipt of price,

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Address Picture Department, Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

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2 Fast Trains Daily to Florida
During the Winter Season the
SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED,
Daily, except Sunday,
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Four other Fast Trains Daily to the Southwest
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W. H. TAYLOR, G. P. A.,
Washington, D. C.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

NOTHING is more common just now than the remark, made with reference to the life-insurance investigation, that it is evident that American life-insurance rates are too high. This is made clear, so runs the argument, by the enormous amount of surplus which the regular life companies have been able to accumulate, and by the extraordinary salaries they pay their officials. But will this argument about excessively high American rates bear analysis? It certainly is not consistent with the equally prevalent argument that foreign life-insurance companies are run on a safer, sounder, and less expensive basis than our own. At the age of thirty-five the average premium of thirty-four leading American life-insurance companies is \$27.44 per thousand. This is a lower rate than that of the lowest of the thirteen leading British companies, than that of all the French companies, and than that of the German companies. Is it probable that the American life-insurance companies can do business at materially lower rates than all foreign companies, and is it probable that the premium rates of life-insurance companies of every country throughout the entire world are all too high?

What has been the result of attempts to reduce the premium? Years ago one of the largest and strongest companies there was reduced its premium rate fifteen per cent. It was forced in a few years to return to its original premium rates, and is losing money to-day on

business then written and still in force. Assessment and stipulated premium companies by the thousand have been organized and have attempted to do business at lower rates. Has a single one of them ever succeeded? Does the remedy of the imperfections of life-insurance companies lie in making them unsafe? More than three-quarters of the life-insurance companies starting on the regular premium plan failed to make a success of it, and drew out of the business. Does this look as if premiums were too high? Is it not safer to save all that is possible and return it by way of dividends than to imperil the safety of insurance itself by hazardous experiments, when we have the experience of thousands of concerns for two score years back that have tried heavy reductions of rates and failed?

"D., Springfield, Ill.: I do not think you are in the strongest kind of a concern. Remember that what an agent tells you is of no consequence unless it is stipulated as a part of the terms of your policy."

"B., Louisville, Ky.: You need not have the slightest fear in reference to your policies in the New York Life and Mutual Life. It would be the height of folly to let them lapse at this time. The house-cleaning all the large companies are undergoing will do them good, and it looks as if it would be very thorough."

"Reserve," Toledo, Ohio: The decision handed down in Boston by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in the case of the Mutual Reserve, established the validity of the so-called incontestable clause in all life-insurance policies. The company claimed that the incontestable clause was conditional upon the insurance having been in force, and that it was not in force, because the insured was not in good health when the policy was delivered. The court decided against this contention.

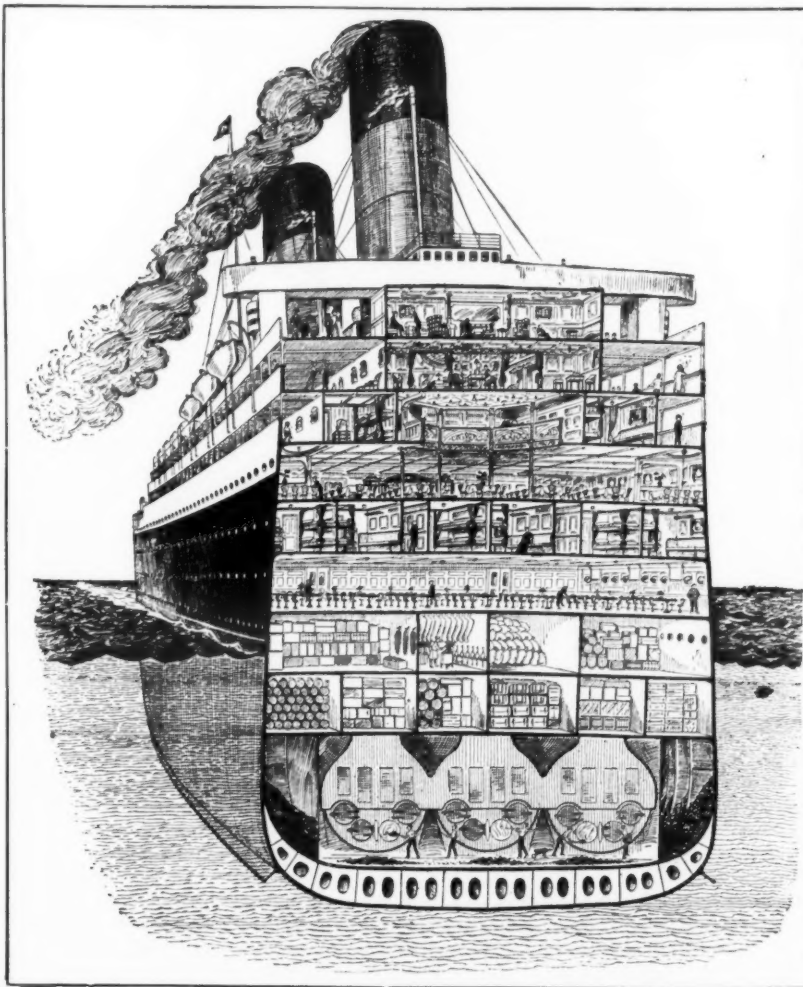
"L., New York: In Europe annuities are regarded with the greatest favor, and are held very much more generally than in this country. An annuity makes a safe and satisfactory form of investment of a life fund, especially for a person like the one you mention, who has no dependents or heirs. The widow can take the property left by her husband, and hand it over to one of the great life companies, and be assured of a regular annual income to the end of her life. It might be well to divide the property, investing a part of it in an annuity, and the rest in first-class securities, adding to the annuity from time to time, if that is found to be entirely satisfactory. All of the great, substantial insurance companies do an annuity business."

The Hermit.

An Exposition in Dublin.

IT IS announced that Dublin, Ireland, is to have an industrial exposition in 1907. Merchants and manufacturers in this country who desire to win a place in the Irish market should take advantage of the opportunity to be offered by this great fair.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
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TRANSVERSE SECTION, SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF DECKS, COMPARTMENTS, STORES, ETC., OF THE MAGNIFICENT NEW CUNARD LINER "CARMANIA" (30,000 TONS), WHICH RECENTLY MADE HER MAIDEN VOYAGE FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.

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IT WILL amuse both big and little folks to see Gus Dirks's funny bugs and animals living talking and acting just like real children and grown-ups. To this artist belongs the distinction of opening our eyes to the quaint little life in our midst, and his work is now famous. His best drawings have been collected and published, with accompanying verses, in a charming little book called

"Bugville Life"

—the most welcome and appropriate Christmas gift you can buy for a child. It contains sixty-six pages printed on heavy wood-cut paper with the accompanying verses in large, clear type, and a handsome cover in colors was designed especially for it.

We will send "Bugville Life" to any address in the United States upon receipt of price, twenty-five cents.

We will send "Bugville Life" together with five Story Pictures for Little Ones, mounted on dark, heavy board for little fingers to handle, upon receipt of price, fifty cents.

For foreign orders, add ten cents for extra postage and wrapping.
Address Picture Department, Judge Company, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.



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Guarantee
Backed
By The Bank

We will send you by prepaid express, an Evans Vacuum Cap, to use sixty days, and if you do not cultivate a sufficient growth of hair within this time to convince you that this method is effective, simply notify the Jefferson Bank of St. Louis, and they will return the price of the Cap to you.

The Cap is used a few minutes each day, and even one application produces a pleasant, tingling sensation, which denotes the presence of new life in the scalp and which cannot be obtained by any other means. Where the life principle has not become extinct, this method of stimulation will usually develop a growth of hair about an inch in length, within the trial period.

A series of letters from a number of people, giving their experience with the Evans Vacuum Cap, appears in this month's "Metropolitan" and "Everybody's" magazine, and we will send copy of these letters, together with an illustrated book, to anyone interested. We have no agents or traveling representatives. All orders for our invention come through the Jefferson Bank and each customer is protected by guarantee issued by the Bank. For further information address:

EVANS VACUUM CAP CO.,
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Pears'

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OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., Dept. 1-4, Lebanon, Ohio.

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PERFECT IGNITION.
Every gas engine owner should have an Apple Automatic Sparker. No Switches, No Belts, No Batteries. Put an end to all ignition troubles. Delivers a sure, steady current at all times. Don't be at the mercy of a 40-cent door-bell battery, but get an Apple Automatic Sparker and be independent. See us at New York.

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Imperial
Extra dry
CHAMPAGNE

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COOK REMEDY CO.
374 MASONIC TEMPLE, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 19.

"B." Kearney, Neb.: Nothing is known of it on Wall Street. None of its securities are traded in on any of the exchanges.

"B." Louisville, Ky.: I do not answer life-insurance questions. Address "Hermite"; he is in charge of that department of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"C." Natick, Mass.: I am unable to obtain any information regarding it. It is not dealt in on any of our exchanges, nor is any report at hand.

"A. B. C.": 1. A rise in Pennsylvania would not be unnatural, in view of the upward tendency of investment shares generally. The fact that the stock is high militates against a lively movement in it. I think better of Union Pacific. 2. Note weekly suggestions.

"F. E. D." Dover, Me.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the Goldfield Peerless Mining Company. Better take something with greater development and promise, if you want to go into mining stocks. Never buy anything because it looks "dirt cheap." Mongolian is much better.

"S. S. Illinois": Your list is fairly good. The Frisco stocks are not in as good demand as they were, in view of the financial difficulties of the Rock Island, which is closely allied to the Frisco, and controls the latter. You might, with propriety, add Big Four common to your list.

"J." Derry, Penn.: Five per cent. is about all that you can safely expect from a security of such a character. Some of the industrial bonds yield a better rate of interest, American Ice Securities 6s, for instance, which have been selling around 87. I advised their purchase when they were below 80. If they sell on the same basis as other bonds of their character they will approximate par.

"H." Knoxville, Tenn.: Greene Con. Copper is now selling at about three times its par value, which is only \$10 per share. It paid dividends when the price of copper was considerably less than now, and has not been an active participant in the recent speculative rise in the copper shares. Any broker will buy it for you. Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine streets, New York, are members of the Stock Exchange in excellent standing.

"F." Lynn, Mass.: The Las Animas Gold Copper Company has a capital of \$1,000,000. It has four claims, and has done considerable work, but is far from a paying property. It is altogether too heavily capitalized, but is advantaged by the recent rise in copper. If the parties want your certificate let them pay you for it. They cannot get it in any other way unless they put the concern into bankruptcy and reorganize, as I understand it.

"D." Akron, O.: I would not sacrifice my Malt preferred at a loss. The company did very much better last year than most people understand, virtually earning 3 per cent. on the preferred. Entitled, as the latter is, to over 40 per cent. of accrued dividends, it ought to sell higher, and I believe ultimately will, because holders of it cannot be compelled to surrender their shares with accumulated dividends. Those in favor of the reorganization will, I believe, recognize that fact in due season.

"H. M.": 1. The Clover Leaf first 4s seem to me to be entirely safe in view of the splendid earnings of the property and the well-developed section through which it runs. 2. The San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s, guaranteed principal and interest by the Southern Pacific, ought to have merit. Many believe that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit convertible 4s will some day command higher figures because of their convertible privilege. 3. The Erie firsts undoubtedly have merit. 4. Minzeheimer & Co. are members of the Stock Exchange in good standing.

"S." Hagerstown, Md.: 1. The Western Maryland bonds and stock both have good prospects unless the entire market has a setback. If steam is kept up until the opening months of the new year, the low-priced railways will have their turn. 2. I see no reason why there should be fear of a receivership for Rock Island. The management is to be commended for discontinuing dividends on the preferred. It would have deserved higher commendation if it had never begun to pay them, in view of the fact that the money is needed for extensions and equipment. The property will be all the better for this, and if I had the stock I would follow it down patiently but persistently on every decline.

"Montague": 1. There appears to be no market for the bonds to which you refer, excepting such as can be made for them in a private trade. An offer would be obtained for you, no doubt, if you would communicate with any of the leading railroad bond houses. 2. Unless the bonds are registered, it would be very difficult to get a list of the bondholders. If the coupons are paid by a trust company, information might possibly be obtained from the latter regarding the names of the holders, but this information is usually refused. In such a case as this, an advertisement in some leading financial paper, asking for the names of bondholders, is the only recourse.

"Babe": 1. The president of the Mogollon Gold and Copper Company is Thomas J. Curran, and I have no doubt of the character of his recommendations. The president of the Sierra Con. is the Hon. Warner Miller, of 100 Broadway, New York. For many years he represented New York State in the Senate at Washington. 2. All recent advices from New Mexico indicate a growing boom in the copper mines of that section. The Mogollon is in the Cooney district, one of the best in the territory. A number of paying mines are being rapidly developed in the Mogollon Mountains, and it is believed that very shortly many new ones will be paying dividends in addition to those already on the list. It is much better to get into a new mining district with great promise, than to go into one where all the best chances have been taken up. I have therefore thought well of the recent New Mexican developments.

"X. X." Lee, Mass.: 1. Union Bag and Paper common does not pay dividends. 2. The par of both common and preferred is \$100. 3. The common represents water, and very little else. The last annual report showed but little surplus after the payment of dividends on the common. 4. The preferred has been selling around 80, and has regularly paid its 7 per cent. dividends. 5. Colorado Fuel and Iron is not paying dividends; but the stock is strongly held by the Gould interests, who seem to be bullish on it. 6. The recent annual report of Southern Pacific was discouraging to those who had expected that the stock would shortly be put on the dividend-paying list. The strength of the stock, in spite of this adverse report, led to the suspicion that insiders would not be averse to a decline. While I have believed that the entire market was getting on too high a basis the runaway character which it has had, under the manipulation of some of our strongest Wall Street agencies, has made me uncertain of the future. I do not care to advise you to take a loss, but I would rather be out of the market than in just at present.

N. Y., Dec. 28th. JASPER.

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BUSINESS CHANCES ABROAD.

CONSUL LYON, of Monrovia, reports that Liberia offers an inviting market for American motor-boats. The country has many streams, the facilities for transportation on which are limited mainly to canoes. A few motor-boats introduced on the St. Paul River have revolutionized traffic there, and this has opened the eyes of the people to their value.

THE TRADE between the United States and Uruguay, now relatively meagre, could, in the opinion of Consul O'Hara, of Montevideo, be considerably increased by the establishment of direct steamship communication between the two countries. There is no prejudice in Uruguay against American products; but there are no Americans there to sell American manufactured goods, while Europeans have established large importing houses, learned the language, customs, and wants of the people, and have regular steam-

ship lines, to keep them in touch with their home countries. Mr. O'Hara recommends that American manufacturers follow this example of the producers in Europe.

MAJOR HOWE, the American consul-general at Antwerp, Belgium, sees good opportunities in Europe for the extension of trade in American products. He advises American manufacturers to co-operate and establish joint warehouses at large trade centres, where samples of their goods could be exhibited under the charge of a manager familiar with the business, customs, and the language of the country. Consul-General Howe states that in his district there is a market for American machinery, machine tools, agricultural implements, office furniture, boots and shoes, novelties of all kinds, household commodities, and food products.

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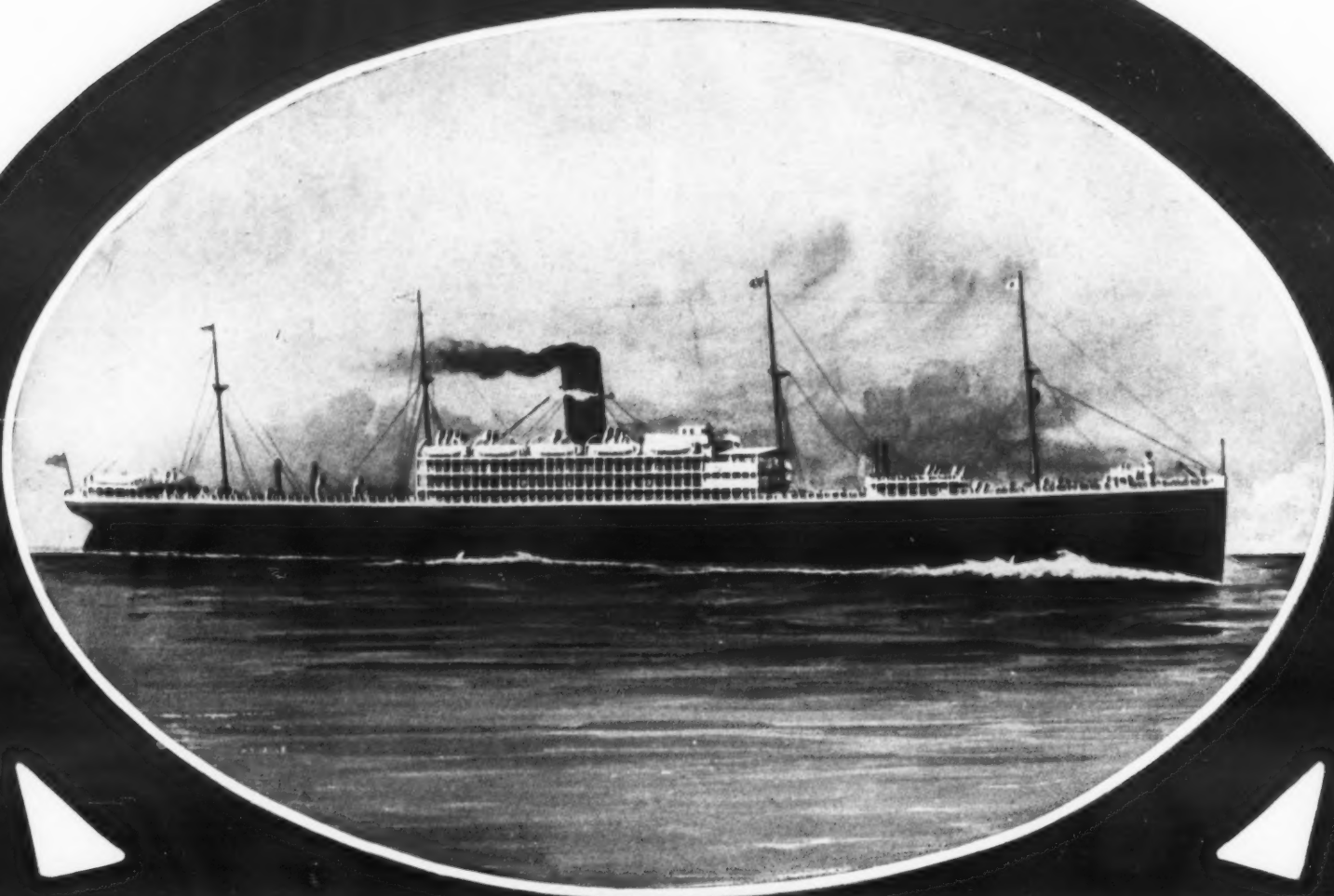
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